FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

13 FEBRUARY 1987

Lebanon

Israeli Air Strikes — Israeli aircraft conducted two strikes against "terrorist bases" 13 February, Jerusalem radio reported. Following a predawn air raid on the 'Ayn al-Hulwah camp south of Sidon, helicopter gunships also attacked Al-Miyah wa Miyah. Beirut radio noted the air raids were accompanied by "intensive bombardment from Israeli gunboats." Two Palestinians were killed and several others wounded, according to the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon.

Camps War — A "responsible source" cited by Damascus television outlined Syria's 5-point plan for an end to the camps war, including an "immediate and comprehensive cease-fire" and "the immediate entry of food supplies." Voice of National Resistance radio reported 13 February that Amal Movement members were returning to Maghdushah positions vacated by the Palestinians. However, according to a PNSF source cited by Voice of Lebanon radio, 5 people were killed and 15 wounded when Amal shelled Burj al-Barajinah following the Palestinian withdrawal from Maghdushah.

Lebanese Hostage — Islamic Jihad claimed resposibility for kidnapping former presidential adviser Jean 'Ubayd, Voice of Lebanon radio reported, adding that contacts to secure his release have had "positive results."

Iran-Iraq War

Iraqi aircraft attacked a residential area of the Iranian capital 13 February, Tehran radio reported. The radio also cited a military announcement that in retaliation for 12 February Iraqi air raids on various cities, including Tehran and Tabriz, Iranian planes attacked economic installations in the Al 'Amadiyah region. IRNA reported that Iraqi air strikes on residential areas of Ahvaz caused property damage but no casualties, while a 12 February communique cited by the agency said that Iraqi air attacks on other Iranian cities caused "scores" of civilian casualties. The communique noted that a surface-to-surface missile inflicted "considerable damage" on industrial sites in the Basra area. For Iraq's part, a communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio reported that Iranian shelling killed 1 civilian and wounded 10 in Basra and that in Al-Sulaymaniyah 2 civilians were killed and 18 wounded.

In remarks cited by Tehran radio, the Iranian interior minister announced that the government will cooperate to build bomb shelters "in urban areas, inside mosque courtyards, and in school playing fields." In addition to retaliation, Iran must take action to strengthen its defenses and to reduce casualties from Iraqi air strikes, he declared.

Iran

Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati and his Soviet counterpart, Eduard Shevardnadze, held talks in a "businesslike and frank atmosphere," TASS reported. Prior to his departure for Moscow, Velayati told Tehran radio that he planned to discuss regional issues and bilateral relations.

In an audience with Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni, the commander of the Islamic Revolution Committee presented a report on training and performance, Tehran radio reported.

Egypt

Referendum — Interior Minister Zaki Badr announced that voting in the 12 February referendum on dissolving the People's Assembly went smoothly and that results will be announced 14 February, MENA reported. According to an *Al-Ahram* projection cited by AFP, 90 percent of the electorate voted in favor of the proposal which is backed by both the government and the opposition. In a related development, President Husni Mubarak issued a decree which promulgates various amendments to the law on political rights, MENA reported. The decree provides for the nomination of independent candidates for the People's Assembly and the distribution of seats. In remarks broadcast on Cairo radio, President Mubarak stressed his commitment to democracy and his lack of "personal goals." "I achieve nothing by rigging elections," he said. Mubarak declared, however, that the primary issue in Egypt is not democracy but the "very difficult economic crisis."

Relations With Soviets — President Mubarak received Anatoliy Gromyko, director of Moscow's African Studies Institute, who is in Cairo for an Egyptian-Soviet symposium, MENA reported.

Somalia-Ethiopia

The Defense Ministry announced that Somali forces inflicted "heavy casualties" on Ethiopian troops who launched a "provocative air and ground attack" on various areas of the Togdheer region, Mogadishu radio reported.

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Yasir 'Arafat Calls for UN Aid on Lebanese Camps

PM121210 Paris LE MONDE in French 12 Feb 87 pp 1,4

[Interview with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat by Francoise Chipaux in Tunis — date not given]

[Text] Tunis — "The United Nations must either protect my people or give me the means of doing so." Sitting behind a desk which he hammered with his fist several times, wearing a uniform, but not his customary black and white checked kafiyah, Yasir 'Arafat was persuasive and made accusations. "When I left Beirut in 1982," he said, "I left the city in the hands of UN observers and the Multinational Force comprising French, Italian, American, and British contingents."

Brandishing the text of the agreement signed by U.S. mediator Philip Habib, which guaranteed the safety of Palestinian civilians after the withdrawal of the fighters, the PLO leader grew angry: "What is this if not an agreement written and signed by a superpower and three major European powers? Can I make accusations," he exclaimed, condemning the "complicity" of the signatories. "There are UN observers in Beirut," he said, "who have the job of monitoring what happens in the camps. They are housed 200 meters from Shatila and can count the shells that fall on the camp each day. Have they made a single statement?"

"The UN Interim Force in Lebanon [UNIFIL] has 6,000 men; the Rashidiyah camp is 2 km from one of its headquarters, and they could be ordered to intervene. The four states (which joined the Multinatinoal Force — *Le Monde* editor's note) can call for a Security Council meeting and make the UN forces intervene. They have a responsibility to do so. I cannot do this, because Lebanon does not agree, claiming that this is an internal matter. I could go to the court in The Hague." The United Nations, Yasir 'Arafat said, has a responsibility, if only through the UNRWA, which has ceased to be active in the three besieged camps since the fighting started.

What is being done to the Palestinians in Lebanon today, Yasir 'Arafat said, is "a crime, a genocide similar to the one which motivated the Nuremberg trial. It is a humanitarian problem."

[Chipaux] Who is responsible?

['Arafat] The withdrawal of the Palestinians from Lebanon is an Israeli demand. In southern Lebanon the Israeli forces and the South Lebanese Army are supporting Amal with their land, sea, and air bombardments. They have formed a general staff of eight officers to monitor the operation. In Beirut, for Sabra, Shatila, and Burj al-Barajinah, there is Amal, the 6th and 1st Brigades (mainly Shi'ite) acting without the orders of their commanders, and the Syrian special forces. There is a Syrian-Israeli plot against the Palestinian presence in Lebanon. ['Arafat ends] The PLO leader gave the example of the Israeli naval blockade. "They have intercepted 13 ships that I sent with food and medicines."

With regard to the agreement signed under the auspices of the Arab League Good Offices Committee during the Islamic summit in Kuwait, which makes provision for lifting the blockade on the camps in return for the Palestinians' withdrawal from Maghdushah, Yasir 'Arafat brandished the document and read each provision before stating: "Hafiz al-Asad made fun of the Arab mediators who went to Syria and Lebanon. We withdrew from Maghdushah. Nothing happened. Hafiz al-Asad lied to them. He promised that the agreement would be implemented as soon as the Islamic summit in Kuwait was over."

[Chipaux] What action is being taken by the Algerians, who chair the committee and with whom the PLO leader had talks on Monday?

['Arafat] Foreign Minister Ibrahimi told me: I have contacted the Syrians. Nothing can be done. We have reached a deadlock. I am not asking you for much, I replied, just to tell the world what has become of this initiative. ['Arafat ends]

Yasir 'Arafat has no illusions about the possibility of forming an Arab intermediary force in Lebanon ("It would take an Arab summit to make such a decision"), but he did not attack all Arab states. "The situation is very difficult," he merely said, citing the example of the Arab inability to end the Iran-Iraq war, "which threatens all the Arab states, particularly the Gulf states," and the Saharan, Sudanese, and Chadian conflicts.

[Chipaux] Who can now guarantee the Palestinian presence in Lebanon, and how can it be redefined?

['Arafat] The Cairo agreements are still valid. We are prepared to review them. But we will do so with a Lebanese Government. However, there is no Lebanese Government.

[Chipaux] Why did the Palestinians go to Lebanon and for what purpose?

['Arafat] Nobody has ever said that there are no longer any Palestinians in Lebanon. We have 500,000 people in that country. It is the Palestinians and their allies in the Lebanese Nationalist Movement who have waged and are waging the war of attrition against Israel and have forced it to withdraw.

[Chipaux] Is Lebanon still a base for the struggle against Israel?

['Arafat] It is merely a route to Palestine.

Yasir 'Arafat readily admitted that there is an alliance between the Palestinians and the Hizballah: "We are allies," he said, "of all those who are fighting the Israeli enemy with us." However, is Islamic fundamentalism not likely to overshadow the Palestinian cause? Mr 'Arafat believes the two things are linked: "The Israeli intransigence is going to produce a great deal of intransigence in return," he said. "The West refuses to understand what Palestine and Jerusalem mean in this part of the world, not just for the Muslims but for the Christians, too."

With regard to the fate of the hostages in Lebanon, the PLO leader was unwilling to make any public statements. He seems to believe secrecy is vital to success. He was equally reluctant to talk about Islamic Jihad for the Liberation of Palestine, which claimed responsibility for the kidnapping of the four Beirut University College lecturers and is demanding the release of 400 Palestinians detained in Israeli in exchange for them. "It is just

a name," he said. "The name Palestine is used by all kinds of people. The Iranians say that the liberation of Jerusalem depends on the occupation of Basra!"

In reply to a question on the ulterior motives of King Husayn's plan for the West Bank, Mr 'Arafat clearly did not want to make matters worse. "It is not worth discussing this question at present," he said, "because at our last meeting in Kuwait, the king and I decided to close that chapter and open new dialogue at all levels." Moreover, he said, Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wizir], who was forced to leave Amman after the king broke the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement in February 1986, "will return there very soon to take part in the meeting of the Jordanian-Palestinian committee." The reactivation of this committee for supporting the Palestinians in the occupied territories is one of the consequences of the Kuwait meetings.

Is not the resumption of this dialogue likely to jeopardize the difficult Palestinian reconciliation once again? This subject undoubtedly irritates the PLO leader, and he was indignant that I could even raise it. "Is France united? Are the French and Israeli Cabinets united? The Palestinian cabinet is united," Yasir 'Arafat said, and he regards the Palestinian divisions as mere "misunderstandings on the political program." "By what right do you criticize us for our democracy?" he exclaimed. "It is the most important aspect of our existence."

Denying that prospects for peace in the Near East seem more remote than ever, Mr 'Arafat said that "since the loss of U.S. credibility, a European impetus has emerged involving France, Spain, and Italy. This is an unique opportunity for the Europeans, but I advise them to act quickly. In fact, we border on the same sea. We are in the south and you are in the north; everything that happens to us will affect you, according to the law of geopolitics."

Despite the situation, Mr 'Arafat said he is optimistic. "Count the number of forces that have plotted against us," he said. "In 1982, Reagan boasted of getting rid of the PLO, and in 1983 Al-Asad announced our death...." The world's indifference to the tragedy of the camps only partly surprises the Palestinian leader. "We have no home, we are forced to take what comes. This is part of the Palestinian tragedy."

Urges UN Discussion of Supplies

JN112001 Baghdad Voice of the PLO in Arabic 1815 GMT 11 Feb 87

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has called on the UN Security Council to hold an urgent session to discuss dispatching supplies and medicine to the thousands of children and women besieged in the Burj al-Barajinah and Shatila camps in Beirut and the Al-Rashidiyah camp in the south who are being threatened with death. Abu 'Ammar instructed PLO UN Representative Zuhdi al-Tarazi to urge the international community to take immediate measures to protect the citizens from the war of starvation and annihilation which began 133 days ago.

Meets Algeria's Messaadia, Ibrahimi

JN111941 Baghdad Voice of the PLO in Arabic 1815 GMT 11 Feb 87

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] received Brother Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, official in charge of the Permanent Secretariat in the FLN, at his place of residence in Algiers yesterday. Brother (Sadiq al-Zuwaytim), official in charge of liberation movements, attended the meeting. During the meeting they discussed current political developments in light of the increased aggression against the besieged Palestinian camps in Lebanon, as well as ways to begin swift moves to achieve an immediate cease-fire and to lift the siege around the camps.

Abu 'Ammar also met with Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, member of the Permanent Secretariat and foreign minister. During the meeting, they discussed the duties and role of the Arab committee entrusted with the task of supervising the cease-fire, lifting the siege upon the Palestinian camps, and taking the necessary measures to implement the Arab committee's resolutions, especially since the Palestinian side abided by its commitments and agreement with the committee, which should meet its humanitarian responsibilities toward our children and women.

PNSF Welcomes Syria's Initiative on Camps War

JN130818 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0515 GMT 13 Feb 87

[Text] The PNSF has welcomed the initiative announced by Syria to settle the camps war crisis. PNSF Spokesman Khalid 'Abd al-Majid said yesterday: We highly value the efforts Syria is exerting to stop the Lebanese and Palestinian bloodshed in this war, which only benefits the Zionist enemy, the Arab nation's enemies, and the Arab forces of capitulation. 'Abd al-Majid stressed the PNSF's complete readiness to cooperate to implement the initiative as soon as possible to block the way of the agent forces that seek to harm the pan-Arab stand of Syria under President Hafiz al-Asad. He said: We consider this step a consolidation of the Syrian-Lebanese-Palestinian national alliance.

'Arafat Fighters Reportedly Join Dissidents

NC130904 Beirut Voice of National Resistance in Arabic 0600 GMT 13 Feb 87

[Text] The Fatah Uprising — Provisional Command has announced that a military unit of 100 pro-'Arafat fighters has joined Fatah Uprising bases in southern Lebanon. According to a statement issued in Damascus, this defense unit, which is 'Arafat's right hand in the south led by officer Abu 'Ali Fulayfil, has sent a message to Colonel Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha], secretary and commander of the Fatah Uprising Movement, announcing its decision to join. The statement praised Abu Musa for exposing the deviation within the PLO and the Fatah Movement and criticized 'Arafat's capitulationist policy. The statement also expressed the determination of the fighters, who have joined the Fatah Uprising Movement, to continue the armed struggle until the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people are regained.

AL-MAJALLAH on Jordanian-Palestinian Relations

PM121117 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic 11-17 Feb 86 p 19

[Lamis Andoni article from Kuwait and Amman: "Following Husayn-'Arafat Meeting in Kuwait: A New Formula for the Amman Accord and 'Developmental' Truce in the West Bank"]

[Excerpt] Apparently things between the PLO and Jordan are rapidly returning to normal following the meeting that took place between Jordan's King Husayn and Mr Yasir 'Arafat on the sidelines of the Fifth ICO Summit. The joint Jordanian-Palestinian Committee for Supporting the Steadfastness of Arabs in the Occupied Territories, which is headed by Khalil al-Wazir [Abu Jihad] on the Palestinian side, has resumed its work after a long halt. Abu 'Ammar's [Yasir 'Arafat's] visit to Jordan is expected at any time.

Many observers believe that this rapprochement between the Jordanian and the Palestinian sides does not necessarily mean that all pending issues between the two sides have been completely resolved, especially the issues regarding a political settlement. Jordan hopes that the new start will continue the talks and political coordination that reached an impasse in February 1986. In other words, it is hoped the two sides will continue their march from the point where they abandoned it when the Jordanian monarch announced the suspension of coordination with the PLO leadership. Meanwhile, the Palestinian side insists on turning the old page completely and on "starting a new one between the two sides." In other words, the PLO leadership wants dialogue with Jordan on new basis, to be defined not according to the old terms by which the PLO was to join the "peace process" but according to the common interests and objectives of the Jordanian and Palestinian peoples and the resolutions of Arab summits.

At the meeting held on the sidelines of the Kuwait summit between the Jordanian monarch and the Palestinian leader, discussions did not touch on the basic point of difference. The meeting, which was prepared by Arab good offices and was preceded by Jordanian-Palestinian contacts, focused on the points that the Jordanian and Palestinian positions have in common, most important of which are the Iraq-Iran war, the camps war in Lebanon, and the efforts being made to convene an Arab summit. [passage omitted]

The most important thing that the Jordanian monarch and Mr 'Arafat agreed upon at their recent meeting was to support the Palestinian people's steadfastness in the West Bank and the Gaza sector, an issue that was the subject of disagreement throughout thepast year. Although the agreement that the joint Jordanian-Palestinian committee should resume its work does not represent a final agreement on the Jordanian program for the development of the occupied territories, King Husayn's agreement on this matter could in itself be an encouraging for the Palestinians.

Recent developments so far do not indicate that the Jordanian Government is inclined to review this program, which involves spending $1.4 billion on economic and social development in the occupied territories during the coming 5 years. [passage omitted]

The importance of the Jordanian monarch's decision to resume the joint Jordanian-Palestinian committee meetings stem from the fact that Khalil al-Wazir (Abu Jihad), deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolution Forces, who was expelled from Jordan last year, heads the Palestinian side to this committee. His return to Amman is imminent. Added to this is the fact that the decision confirms Jordan's desire not to "go it alone" in supporting the Palestinians in the occupied territories. However, this does not mean that the Jordanian Government has gone back on its development program, which has enjoyed limited Western support ($8 million from the United States and Britain) so far. Rather, Jordan, through rapprochement with the PLO, wishes to achieve several objectives, most important of which are to ease the tension between the two sides that arose following the end of coordination between them last year; to tone down the intensity of the campaign the PLO is waging against the Jordanian development program; and, finally, to prove that there are no Jordanian intentions other than giving support to the Palestinian people at home and aborting the plans to remove them from the occupied territories so as to create an alternative homeland in Jordan for them.

With regard to Abu Jihad's return to Amman, Palestinian sources said Jordan welcomes his presence at the committee meetings, but that Jordan's acceptance of Abu Jihad's return does not mean Fatah will return to the position it held in Jordan following the February 1985 agreement.

The question that comes to the fore now concerns the fate of the Jordanian-Palestinian joint agreement, which was based on the principle of "land in return for peace" and which the PLO accepted as a basis for joint action and coordination.

When *Al-Majallah* put this question to Yasir 'Arafat, he said: "It was King Husayn who cancelled the agreement and not the PLO. He did so in a speech on 19 February last year." 'Arafat said: "Although Jordan more than once said that the agreement still stands, King Husayn's speech and the measures that followed it, particularly the expulsion of Abu Jihad from Amman and the closing down of most of the Fatah movement's offices, cancelled the agreement in practice."

Abu 'Ammar's words differ from those he used to reiterate a few months ago, stressing adherence to the Amman agreement even after the "Prague agreement" among the Palestinian factions — Fatah, the DFLP, and the Palestinian Communist Party — last August, which declared the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement to be "no longer valid."

There could be more than one explanation for Abu 'Ammar's stand, particularly because he did not declare publicly and directly that he no longer adheres to the agreement. Analysts believe the Palestinian leader's insistence that it was King Husayn who had cancelled the agreement could be interpreted in many ways and could be aiming at one of the following objectives:

1. Abu 'Ammar continues to adhere to the provisions of the agreement but is seeking to pressure Jordan to improve its treatment of the PLO.

2. Abu 'Ammar no longer adheres to the agreement and wants to lay down an entirely new basis for relations with Jordan.

3. Abu 'Ammar could be waiting for certain political developments in light of which he will take his future steps. [passage omitted]

In any case, and regardless of the dispute over the Jordanian and Palestinian views of the settlement, a new element has entered the situation, which is the lukewarmness of the American side for a settlement and the U.S. Administration's preoccupation with issues that are more important to it. [passage omitted]

If the 'Arafat-Husayn meeting in Kuwait was the beginning of the road, then there is no doubt that it is a winding road, particularly because the PLO is simultaneously making efforts to achieve Palestinian national unity and to convene the PNC, which would be attended by all the Palestinian factions or at least the important ones. If the PLO succeeds in this endeavor, then it means that if Jordanian-Palestinian relations are restored they will be restored on a new basis.

Official Says Al-Wazir To Arrive in Amman 13 Feb

JN121437 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1320 GMT 12 Feb 87

[Text] Amman, 12 Feb (INA) — Khalil al-Wazir, also known as Abu Jihad, deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolution Forces, will arrive here tomorrow on a working visit of several days to Jordan. Abu Jihad will lead the Palestinian side to the meetings of the joint Jordanian-Palestinian committee for supporting the steadfastness of the Palestinian people in the occupied territory, which will resume here on Sunday. Jordanian Minister for Occupied Territories' Affairs Marwan Dudin will lead the Jordanian side to the meetings.

In a statement to the INA correspondent in Amman today, 'Abd al-Rahim Ahmad, a member of the PLO Executive Committee and of the Palestinian side to the committee, said the agenda of the meetings include a discussion of the financial situation of the fund for supporting steadfastness, as well as a discussion of the period during which the committee was not working — a period of more than a year.

'Abd al-Rahim Ahmad added that during these meetings the committee will lay down bases for its work, taking into consideration the best available ways to support the steadfastness of the Palestinian people in the occupied territory. He added the committee will also discuss projects on the agenda, proceeding in its work from the basic principles that have become the norms governing the course of its action in the past. 'Abd al-Rahim Ahmad expressed hope that the meeting of the committee will be a good starting point for developing Jordanian-Palestinian relations on all levels in the service of common objectives and in support of Arab solidarity to confront all challenges to the Arab nation.

'Abd al-Rahim Ahmad also condemned the plot perpetrated by the agent Amal gangs in cooperation with the Syrian regime to starve and displace the Palestinian people through the siege imposed on them in their camps in Lebanon.

Jordanian Source on PLO Political Coordination

NC130946 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 12 Feb 87 p 1

[Text] Amman — Dr Fu'ad Bsisu, secretary of the joint Jordanian-Palestinian committee for supporting the steadfastness of the Palestinian people in the occupied territories, has confirmed that the committe will convene for the first time next week since it stopped meeting over a year ago.

In a statement to *Al-Sharq Al-Awsat*, he also confirmed that Khalil al-Wazir, alias Abu Jihad, the deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, will arrive in Amman to lead the Palestinian representation on the committee. This delegation includes PLO Executive Committee members Muhammad Milhim, 'Abd al-Razzaq al-Yahya, and 'Abd al-Rahim Ahmad.

The Jordanian team, which will be led by Minister for Occupied Territories Marwan Dudin, includes Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Khayyat, minister of Islamic affairs, holy places, and religious trusts; Dr Raja'i al-Mu'ashir, minister of industry and trade; and Raja'i al-Dajani, minister of interior.

Responding to a question, Dr Bsisu said the joint committee's agenda has been prepared by a special tripartite committee. Although it contains few issues, they are nevertheless basic ones pertaining to the steadfastness of the people in the occupied territories. He noted the agenda includes a comprehensive review of the committee's prior activities and discussion of future plans.

Replying to a question by *Al-Sharq Al-Awsat*, an official Jordanian source asserted that resumption of the joint committee's meetings does not indicate a return to political coordination between Jordan and the PLO. He noted there has been no alteration in stands with regard to peace moves and the international peace conference.

Arab Economic and Social Council Meets in Riyadh

Speech by Saudi Minister

LD121031 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1628 GMT 11 Feb 87

[Speech by Muhammad al-'Ali Abu al-Khayl, minister of finance and national economy, at the opening session of the Arab Economic and Social Council in Riyadh on 11 February]

[Excerpts] Your Royal Highness, Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister and minister of defense and aviation; Your Excellency, the Arab League secretary general; Your Excellency, the Arab ministers of finance, economy and trade; Your Excellency, members of the delegations; Dear Brothers:

May peace, God's mercy and blessings be upon you.

I thank Your Highness for opening this session and I warmly welcome the brother guests whom we have the honor of meeting. [passage omitted]

Brothers, the changes and bottlenecks that had confronted Arab foreign trade had led to distortions in the pattern of this trade. In regard to exports, they continue to be characterized by a high degree of concentration on a limited number of goods, especially primary materials whose percentage reached 95 percent in 1984. The other 5 percent represents consumer goods and manufactured products. More than 70 percent of Arab exports go to the industrial states. This shows the extent of the Arab states' dependency up to now on these countries in the development of their economies. This consequently reveals the extent of the exposure of this development to the price fluctuations that prevail in world markets, and also to protectionist measures, pricings, and competition from producers and alternative products. All of this is reflected in the total sum of exports at a time when the ratio of exports to the gross national product of the Arab states reached around 37 percent in 1984.

As for imports, manufactured goods represented 74 percent in 1984 with the remaining 26 percent distributed among consumer goods at 15 percent and raw materials at 11 percent. The industrial states' share of these imports is roughly 80 percent. Thus, the Arab world continues to heavily depend on these states to satisfy its basic needs and to provide the materials for development.

These conditions have led to the deterioration of inter-Arab trade expressed in absolute value — its radio to the total sum of Arab trade with the world. The static nature of the types of goods it produces or the limited nature of its development has caused ocassional regression in trade development. This applies to trade among Arab states in the same geographical region with common borders. Statistics show that the percentage of inter-Arab trade in relation to Arab trade with the world in the period 1970-1979 did not exceed 6.7 percent. As to the period 1980-1984, inter-Arab exports reached about 5.2 percent of international Arab exports in 1980, and this figure rose to 6.6 percent in 1984.

Inter-Arab imports reached about 11 percent of the imports from other parts of the world in 1980 and this figure declined to 7.4 percent in 1984. While the percentage of inter-Arab trade in relation to Arab international trade remained close to its average rate in the seventies, its absolute value during the first 4 years of the eighties showed a clear regression, from $11.168 billion in 1980 to $8.819 billion in 1984, a decline of approximately 21 percent. The value of Arab exports to Arab countries totaled $11.979 billion in 1980 and declined to $8.447 billion in 1984, a decline of around 30 percent.

News Conference Held

LD130006 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 12 Feb 87

[Text] Dr 'Abd al-Hasan Zalzala, Arab League assistant secretary general for economic affairs, and Dr Burhan al-Dajjani, general secretary of the Federation of Arab Chambers, held a news conference at the Palace of Conferences in Riyadh this evening following the final meeting of the Arab Social and Economic Council, which concluded its 24th session earlier today. They hailed the Kingdom's efforts for the success of this major economic meeting, the most important since the economic summit in Amman. They also hailed the Kingdom's active participation in the activities of the conference, which had a significant role in its success.

They also reviewed the decisions and resolutions arrived at during the council session which focused on three major issues: trade exchange; increasing the effectiveness of the joint Arab institutions and action; and strengthening joint Arab action in the international arena.

INTRA-GULF AFFAIRS

GCC Information Officials Discuss Radio Station

JN111756 Kuwait AL-SIYASAH in Arabic 10 Feb 87 p 21

[Excerpts] Riyadh, KUNA, QNA — In their third meeting, which ended yesterday, the GCC states' assistant under secretaries of information for broadcasting affairs agreed to continue to transfer the Voice of the Cooperation Council from one GCC state to another every 3 months, and to transfer it to the state that hosts the meeting of the GCC Supreme Council so that the broadcasts of the Voice of the Cooperation Council during the GCC summit will be transmitted from the state that hosts the summit.

The conferees agreed to change the current transmission period so that the greatest number of listeners within and outside the GCC states will listen to the broadcast. Thus, after the end of transmission from Bahrain on 30 June, Voice of the Coperation Council will be broadcast from 1700-1900 Saudi time [1400-1600 GMT].

The GCC Secretariat was charged with polling listeners in GCC states on the Voice of the Cooperation Council to determine the size of its audience and to sound out listeners' views on transmission times and broadcast programs. It was also charged with preparing a study on cooperation among research centers in the broadcast services of the GCC states. The results of the study will be submitted to future meetings. [passage omitted]

The conferees discussed a memorandum from the GCC Secretariat on the exchange of broadcasters by the GCC states. They studied the timetable prepared by the secretariat for this exchange and recommended that it be changed so that no more than two broadcasters from each state are exchanged in the course of a year and so that there are no exchanges during the pilgrimage and GCC summits. [passage omitted]

With regard to broadcast training, the conferees emphasized the importance of broadcasting personnel in GCC states meeting and knowing each other. The GCC Secretariat was asked to draw up a year's timetable for the exchange of program coordinators and news editors of the broadcasting stations in periods of 2-3 weeks.

Kuwait Radio was asked to hold a training course for broadcast personnel in the GCC states by coordinating with the GCC Secretariat, thus emphasizing cooperation and coordination in broadcast training on the Arab and international levels.

The conferees emphasized the importance of the technica committee of the Voice of the Cooperation Council and emphasized that it should follow up, assess, and supervise the progress of the Voice of the Cooperation Council. The conferees agreed that the committee should meet once a year and at least a month prior to the meeting of the assistant under secretariates for broadcast affairs. [passage omitted]

BAHRAIN

YAR Official Arrives in Manama With Message

JN120917 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0800 GMT 12 Feb 87

[Text] Manama, 12 Feb (WAKH) — 'Abdallah Husayn al-Ahmar, member of the YAR Standing Committee and Consultative Council, arrived in Manama from Doha this morning on a visit to Bahrain as part of a tour of a number of the region's states. The Yemeni official is carrying a message from YAR President Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih to His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, amir of Bahrain. He was received on arrival by Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman ibn Muhammad Al Khalifah, Bahraini minister of labor and social affairs, and Sa'id Muhammad al-Haymi, YAR ambassador to Bahrain.

KUWAIT

Message Recieved From Moroccon Foreign Minister

LD111518 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1207 GMT 11 Feb 87

[Text] Kuwait, 11 Feb (KUNA) — Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign minister,received a message from Moroccan Foreign Minister Abdellatif Filali today. It was conveyed by Mohamed Naciri, the Moroccan ambassador to Kuwait during his audience with Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad at the Foreign Ministry at noon today.

Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad informed the journalists that the message pertains to bilateral relations between the two countries, Arab-African relations, and the Arab-African ministerial meeting to discuss a few pending problems. He said the date of the meeting has not been fixed yet, expressing his confidence that all problems will be resolved through contacts and consultations between the two sides.[sentence as received]

Information Minister on Censorship, TV Reception

JN120731 Kuwait AL-SIYASAH in Arabic 10 Feb 87 p 3

[Article by Mish'al al-Sa'id]

[Excerpts] Information Minister Shaykh Nasir Muhammad al-Ahmad al-Sabah has said that the Information Ministry's censorship department cuts very bloody and violent scenes from karate films, as well as other violent films, and that it strictly monitors all video films and bans any that do not meet its requirements. He asserted that security and judicial issues are the prerogatives of the Ministries of Interior and Justice, that the Ministry of Information does not interfere in matters outside its competence, and that it transmits through its audio and visual media only what it receives from these two minictries and at their request.

The remarks were made during Shaykh Nasir's weekly open-house [diwaniyah], which he held yesterday and in which he talked about the reasons for not publishing the photographs of those arrested for being involved in the recent explosions in Kuwait, while publishing only photographs of wanted fugitives.

In answer to a question from the *Al-Siyasah* correspondent, the information minister said the new publications law is still being studied, and it will be completed soon. He said the new journalists association law is still being studied with the association and will be completed by the end of March.

The minister said censorship of publications is applied to all without exception. With regard to the leaflets or publications that citizens receive by mail — and whose contents conflict with the country's interests, customs, and traditions — the minister asserted that first-class mail is not opened, and that letters reach their destination through the mail without interference. He indicated that such matters are within the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Communications. [passage omitted]

Asked about the possibility of instituting legal measures against those who plagiarize old pieces of work and claim credit for programs, films, serials, and cultural material presented as their own, Shaykh Nasir said such matters primarily depend on the writer's own conscience, and copyright claims should be made by the authors of the plagiarized material or their heirs. He maintained it is difficult to follow up all literary work and determine its original author, and the ministry cannot prevent anyone from plagiarizing. [passage omitted]

The information minister attributed the reasons for cochannel interference in the television transmission of area countries to weather conditions and humidity. He contended that such interference has nothing to do with the television station itself. He indicated that transmission on the same frequencies or on channels close to each other could be one of the reasons, and that the matter is under study. [passage omitted]

OMAN

British Parliamentary Delegation Received

JN111626 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic
1300 GMT 11 Feb 87

[Text] His Highness Fahd ibn Mahmud al Sa'id, deputy prime minister for legal affairs, received the delegation of the Omani-British parliamentary group currently visiting the Sultanate in his office this morning. His Excellency Ahmad ibn Muhammad al-Lamki, deputy chairman of the State Consultative Council, attended the meeting during which there was a discussion of the friendly bilateral relations and various aspects of bilateral cooperation. The British parliamentary delegation expressed its admiration for the progress and prosperity in the Sultanate and its great appreciation of the Omani experience.

His Highness Fahd al Sa'id briefed the British parliamentary delegation on the phases of comprehensive development taking place in Oman, thanks to the wise leadership of His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id and the concerted efforts of the Omani people. Fahd al Sa'id also talked about the experience of the State Consultative Council and referred to its successful contribution to the realization of comprehensive development.

His Excellency Qays ibn 'Abd al-Mun'im al-Zawawi, deputy prime minister for financial and economic affairs, also received in his office this morning the delegation of the Omani-British parliamentary group currently visiting the country. The talks dealt with the advanced level of bilateral relations. Al-Zawawi explained to the members of the visiting delegation the basic foundations of the Sultanate's financial and economic policy, which are based on the wise directives of His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id and which seek to achieve a sound balance in current international economic circumstances. He also explained to the members of the delegation the objectives and accomplishments of the economic and social development plans of the Sultanate.

The meeting was attended by His Excellency Ahmad ibn Muhammad al-Lamki, deputy chairman of the State Consultative Council, and His Excellency Muhammad ibn Musa al-Yusuf, financial affairs under secretary.

His Excellency Salim ibn Nasir Al Bu Sa'id, chairman of the State Consultative Council, also received in his office this morning the visiting delegation of the Omani-British parliamentary group. He welcomed the head and members of the delegation, wishing them a good stay in Oman and success in their mission. (Rowe Martin), the head of the delegation, expressed his thanks to the chairman of the State Consultative Council for the invitation to visit the Sultanate. He added that this visit gave him and the delegation members the chance to acquaint themselves with the great accomplishments in Oman since the beginning of the blessed renaissance begun by the wise leadership of His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id. The head of the visiting delegation also expressed his admiration of the great changes in all spheres in Oman and of the development currently taking place in the Sultanate. He added that he found striking changes between the accomplishments he had seen on his current visit to Oman and what he saw on his first visit to the country in 1975.

The head of the delegation paid tribute to the strength of Omani-British relations and to the developed status of these relations in various areas. He indicated that the establishment of the Omani-British parliamentary group in the British House of Commons is one of the results of this good relationship.

The chairman of the State Consultative Council made a reply speech. He affirmed the depth, strength, and development of bilateral relations and then discussed the objectives of the council and its accomplishments since its inception. He also answered questions from the members of the delegation in this regard. The members of the delegation later inspected the main facilities of the council.

The meeting was attended by the two deputies of the chairman of the State Consultative Council and its secretary general.

PDRY

YSP Secretary General Returns From USSR

EA122223 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1500 GMT 12 Feb 87

[Excerpts] Brother 'Ali Salim al-Bid, YSP Central Committee secretary general, returned to Aden yesterday evening at the

conclusion of an official friendly visit. He had led a high-level party and government delegation to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government. [passage omitted]

When he and the delegation accompanying him arrived at Aden International Airport, the brother secretary general made a statement to *Aden News Agency* in which he expressed great pleasure at the results of the visit and the discussions between the delegation and the Soviet leadership, headed by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary.

Brother 'Ali Salim al-Bid pointed out that these discussions took place in a warm comradely atmosphere that consolidated the intimate militant relations (?going back) to the 1979 treaty of friendship and cooperation.

QATAR

Amir Receives YAR Envoy, Salih Written Message

JN111035 Doha QNA in Arabic 0915 GMT 11 Feb 87

[Text] Doha, 11 Feb (QNA) — His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, amir of Qatar, has received a written message from His Excellency YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih dealing with the latest developments in the Arab arena, ways of achieving Arab solidarity, and bilateral relations. The message was conveyed by 'Abdallah Husayn al-Ahmar, member of the Higher Consultative Council and President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih's envoy, during an audience with his highness here today. The Yemeni official arrived here yesterday on a visit to Qatar.

SAUDI ARABIA

Crown Prince Receives Tunisian Envoy, Message

LD111305 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1115 GMT 11 Feb 87

[Text] Riyad, 11 Feb (SPA) — His Royal Highness Prince Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince, deputy prime minister, and commander of the National Guard, received in his highness's office this afternoon His Excellency Ismail Khelil, Tunisian minister of planning and finance, who delivered his highness a written message for King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz Al Sa'ud, the custodian of the two holy mosques, from his brother His Excellency Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba.

He also delivered his highness a written message from his brother His Excellency Tunisian Prime Minister Rachid Sfar.

Present at the meeting were His Excellency 'Abd al-Muhsin ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Tuwijri, the counsellor at his highness the crown prince's office, and Kacem Bousnina, Tunisian ambassador to the Kingdom.

Defense Minister Receives Turkish General

LD092344 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2020 GMT 9 Feb 87

[Text] Riyadh, 9 Feb (SPA) — His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, deputy prime minister, minister of defense and aviation, and inspector general, received at his office at the ministry this evening the chief of the General Staff of the Turkish Armed Forces, General Necdet Urug, and his accompanying delegation, who are currently on a visit to the Kingdom.

The meeting was attended by the chief of the General Staff, General Muhammad al-Hamad.

UAE

Defense Minister Meets U.S. Military Commander

JN111724 Manama WAKH in English 1600 GMT 11 Feb 87

[Text] Feb 11 (GNA) — UAE Minister of Defence Shaykh Muhammad ibn Rashid al-Maktum today received Commander of the U.S. Central Forces Command George Crist who is currently on a visit to the UAE.

The meeting reviewed several military issues of interest to both countries. The two exchanged views on current situation in the region, recent development of the Iraq-Iran war and the situation the Middle East.

They also discussed a number of military issues of interest to both countries, especially in the field of military cooperation.

Further on Referendum To Dissolve Assembly

Mubarak Questioned During Vote

NC121155 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1000 GMT 12 Feb 87

[President Husni Mubarak statements in response to questions by unidentified Egyptian, Arab, and international reporters on his way to a polling station in a Cairo suburb to vote on referendum to dissolve People's Assembly on 12 February — recorded]

[Text] [Correspondent] Today you have added a new brick to the edifice of democracy in Egypt. Despite everything the doubters have said and the efforts made by those ruling regimes which practise oneupmanship to create uncertainty, how do you, as president, picture democracy in Egypt today?

[Mubarak] Democracy is very much in evidence in Egypt. I challenge those outside regimes which cast doubt on Egyptian democracy to follow our example. I challenge them to do what we are doing. When people have the freedom to say what is wrong and what is right, they are not afraid of such talk. We are providing dosages of democracy in proportion to our ability to absorb them. They cannot give even a quarter of our dosages. We are forging ahead, but we need time for our democracy to fully develop.

[Correspondent] Mr President, the Egyptian people are all aware of the Arab blemish that exists on Lebanese territory. With regard to this regrettable situation, what do you believe and wish to say about the Palestinian ordeal in Lebanon?

[Mubarak] What more can I say than that I am saddened by what is happening in Lebanon. Arabs are killing each other there. No one ever wished this situation on Lebanon, which used to be secure and stable. The killing of Palestinians by Arabs is one of the worst things that can happen. I want to ask: How long will the Arabs continue to do this, fighting among themselves and killing each other more than people from non-Arab countries kill them. I truly do not know what to say. One is saddened by such a situation. I urge them once again to agree among themselves. I urge them even to agree on having differences instead of fighting each other and shedding blood without reason.

[Correspondent] Your Excellency, Mr President, I ask this question on behalf of foreign correspondents. The opposition has welcomed the initiative which you made to hold a referendum on dissolving the People's Assembly; however, it objects to the amended election law. What is your comment on this?

[Mubarak] The law was approved by the People's Assembly. It is illogical that less than a month after the People's Assembly approved this law, I should come and issue another law in the absence of this Assembly. It is impossible. I cannot do something like this. If another People's Assembly is elected, and it decides to approve another law, then let it please do so.

[Correspondent] In view of the fact that democracy is a means and not an end, Your Excellency, what do you hope democracy will achieve after we have added this new brick to the edifice?

[Mubarak] Unless democracy serves the people and is designed to work for the interests of the vast majority, and not those of a small group, it will be worthless and the people will lose faith in it. It is imperative that democracy serve the vast majority. Democracy is not supposed to serve only a small section of the people for certain ulterior motives.

[Correspondent] What does Your Excellency have to say about the opposition's proposal to form a so-called neutral government which would hold the elections?

[Mubarak] What neutral government, brother? Let us take elections in the United States as an example. In the days of Carter, he held elections and lost. During Reagan's term, elections were held for the Senate and Congress [as heard], and he campaigned to help the Republican Party. He did not form a new government, nor did any state form new state governments. Let us take England as another example. Thatcher is a conservative. She held elections once, twice. When you have elections, this does not mean that you must remove one government and bring in another. Why do we invent new things like this? Must we continue to say the same things we've been saying since 1924? Let us look at Germany, for example. Helmut Kohl held elections during his term and won. The same thing has happened in Italy and France. [Valery Giscard] d'Estaing held elections and lost. President Mitterrand held National Assembly elections, but he did not achieve a majority. He changed the government.

What is this talk about a neutral government and I do not know what else? Will we begin now to say that the elections are being fixed? The same talk about rigging elections has been going on since 1924. We just love to make this accusation. Must we say: The elections are being rigged, as though elections are not really being held. Praise be to God, ballot boxes used to be changed in the past. One box was substituted for another. However, we do not do this. I do not accept this. Former Interior Minister Hasan Abu Basha was astounded when he was told that the elections had been rigged. I achieve nothing by rigging the elections. I have no goal to appoint so-and-so to some position. My objective is to serve the interests of the lower classes, the majority of the people. Apart from this, I am not willing to make concessions. If anyone intends to do something, then let him do it during another ruler's term. I only work for the interests of the majority of the people, the people who are struggling to work, produce, and feed themselves.

[Correspondent] One last question from AFP. The NDP intends to nominate you for another presidential term. Do you agree?

[Mubarak] I have not given it any thought. I have not considered it for 6 months, or perhaps for a year prior to the referendum. What concerns me and what is an issue of primary interest to me is the economic situation. I want to secure livelihood for the people, to feed them. We are facing a very difficult economic crisis. The primary issue in Egypt is not democracy as some people say. Is there anyone who has as much freedom as we have? We do not muzzle mouths and the opposition newspapers have been using invective that exceeds all bounds for several years. Even democratic countries, European and others, criticize us for this. When I am asked about this matter in a European country, I cannot reply. I cannot say anything about any political party in

Egypt. I cannot say anything offensive about anyone in this country while I am abroad.

I am not seeking any personal gain. I have no personal goals. I have no personal interests, nor am I a lover of personal ends or a narrow outlook. When one contemplates what has been said in some [opposition] conferences, I tell them that that it is extremely difficult to implement such things in a short time. Furthermore, we are not yet a wealthy country. If we cease economic activity and grant freedom to increase the number of people who hurl invective and cast doubt, we consequently place the people in an unstable state. I tell these people: You must not do this. That is all.

[Correspondent] Thank you, thank you, Mr President.

Results Announcement 14 Feb

NC121730 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1615 GMT 12 Feb 87

[Text] Cairo, 12 Feb (MENA) — Interior Minister Zaki Badr said that the results of the referendum on dissolving the People's Assembly will be announced the day after tomorrow, Saturday [14 February], at a news conference held especially for this purpose.

An operations room run by Major General Ahmad Rasikh, director general of the Elections Department, has been set up at the Interior Ministry to sort the ballots received from the general committees of the governorates. Maj Gen Rasikh said that the voting went smoothly and ended at 1700 today. He added that no disorders were reported to the operations room during the voting.

AL-AHRAM Notes Massive Support

NC122255 Paris AFP in English 2239 GMT 12 Feb 87

[Text] Cairo, Feb 12 (AFP) — Ninety percent of Egyptian voters cast "yes" votes in a national referendum Thursday on the proposed dissolution of the National Assembly, according to initial estimates reported by the daily *Al-Ahram* in its first Friday edition. The paper did not give any source for its estimate, but said: "It thus becomes more certain that the president will promulgate a decree dissolving the Assembly, and will adopt a set of executive measures for the election of a new house".

Al-Ahram mentioned a turnout of 85 percent "at certain polling stations", but gave no overall figure on participation. Other Cairo dailies stressed that the polling stations were crowded and that voting was calm throughout the country. They said final results should be announced Saturday morning.

President Husni Mubarak called the referendum last week as the opposition claimed the parliament was illegitimate because it was elected on a proportional system favoring Mr Mubarak's National Democratic Party. The referendum was widely expected to show overwhelming support for dissolution and the call for new elections, backed by both the government and the opposition.

Mubarak Amends Law on Political Rights

NC121933 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1715 GMT 12 Feb 87

[Text] Cairo, 12 Feb (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak has issued a decree, No 2 for 1987, promulgating a law to amend certain provisions of Law No 73 of 1956, which regulates the exercise of political rights. This law is intended to amend the provisions pertaining to the exercise of political rights in line with the recent amendments to People's Assembly Law No 188 of 1986. It will allow the nomination of independent candidates for the forthcoming elections and remove the obstacles that precluded their nomination.

According to these amendments, independent candidates will have the same rights as those on party lists to choose representatives from the voters registered in the same constituency to represent them in the general committee and subcommittees. Independent candidates will have the right to choose a representative to join any election society, register his remarks in the minutes of a meeting, and attend the meeting of the committee charged with counting the votes.

The aforementioned decree provides that the committee in charge of ascertaining the election results should count the votes obtained by each party and independent candidate and determine which parties can, according to the law, be represented in the People's Assembly, as well as which independent candidates obtained the required number of votes. The decree also explains how the committee will distribute the seats in each constituency. This decree was published in the *Official Gazette* in its issue of 12 February 1987. The law will take effect on the day following its publication in the *Official Gazette*.

Opposition Discusses Unified Ticket for Elections

NC102043 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1930 GMT 10 Feb 87

[Text] Cairo, 10 Feb (MENA) — At a meeting tonight at the headquarters of the Neo-Wafd Party, opposition party leaders agreed to participate in the next parliamentary elections to the People's Assembly on one ticket, that of the Neo-Wafd Party, should the electorate approve the dissolution of the Assembly in the plebiscite scheduled for Thursday [12 February]. MENA has learned that the leaders of the opposition parties will run in the next parliamentary elections as individuals, each in his own constituency, while Ibrahim Faraj, the NDP secretary general, will lead his party's ticket for the northern Cairo constituency, instead of the party leader.

The opposition party leaders state that the agreement will not be final until after the issue has been referred to their parties' political bureaus for their input. Another meeting is scheduled for Saturday to announce the final agreement on participating in the elections on one ticket that will include all the opposition parties.

MENA has also learned that Socialist Labor Party leader eng Ibrahim Shukri will run for election in his electoral constituency of Shirbin in Al-Daqahliyah Governorate; NPUG leader Khalid Muhyi al-Din will run in Kafr Shukr constituency in Al-Qalyubiyah Governorate; Al-Ummah Party leader Ahmad al-

Sabahi will run in Al-Sayyidat Zaynab constituency in Cairo; and Liberal Party leader Mustafa Kamil Murad will run in Misr al-Qadimah constituency. They will be running as independents. If the parties do agree to participate in the elections on the Neo-Wafd Party ticket, that party will open the door to recruits and will allow members of the other parties to join the Neo-Wafd.

Single Ticket Debate Continues

NC111425 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1220 GMT 11 Feb 87

[Text] Cairo, 11 Feb (MENA) — Counselor Mumtaz Nassar, a leading opposition figure and member of the People's Assembly for the Neo-Wafd Party, asserted his opinion that it is illegal and impractical for opposition parties to run for elections on one ticket; namely, that of the Neo-Wafd Party. Nassar told MENA that the party's parliamentary committee will meet tonight under party leader Fu'ad Siraj al-Din to discuss this issue. He noted that certain members of this committee have voiced their objection to such a step on the grounds that there may be disagreement among the parties when the time comes to compose the list. This in turn may harm the party's popularity.

It is worth noting that during a meeting of party leaders last Friday, the NPUG requested that there be a discussion about the possibility of all political parties boycotting the People's Assembly elections. This idea was seconded by the Al-Ummah Party and then by other opposition party leaders. It was during a meeting at the Neo-Wafd headquarters yesterday that the opposition agreed to enter the elections on a single ticket.

Socialist Labor Party leader Ibrahim Shukri will confer with NPUG leader Khalid Muhyi al-Din tonight. They will discuss their parties' stand on the joint list issue, the number of candidates each party will have on the ticket, and the names to be included. They will also discuss their opinion of the Neo-Wafd candidates.

The Al-Ummah and Socialist Liberal Parties are holding continuous consultations to reach a final decision on the single ticket issue. Both parties would have difficulty fielding candidates in all the electoral districts due to insufficient staffing. The five [opposition] party leaders are due to meet again on Saturday to announce their final decision on the single ticket issue.

Opposition Holds Early Meeting

JN121214 Cairo ROSE AL-YUSUF in Arabic 9 Feb 87 pp 8,9

[By Fatimah Ihasn, 'Isam 'Abd al-'Aziz, and Ibrahim Khalil]

[Text] The opposition parties have begun the election early and before the official date by organizing a political meeting which was attended by a large crowd. The meeting began at 1730 last Thursday [5 February] at the 'Abidin Youth Center and was attended by the leaders of the five opposition parties. The meeting was planned before the announcement of the decision to dissolve the People's Assembly.

A war of slogans erupted during the meeting. It was won by the supporters of the Nationalist Progressive Unionist Party Grouping [NPUG] after a big struggle with the supporters of the Neo-Wafd Party. The slogans of the Socialist Labor Party and the Liberal Socialist Party merely asserted their existence. The five supporters of the Al-Ummah Party were said to be all relatives of Al-haj Ahmad al-Sabahi.

The conferees were about to clash over the distribution of leaflets, party papers, and slogans. However, well-meaning people intervened in each clash. On one occasion, one of the party leaders shouted: Gentlemen, we are here to cooperate, not to fight. You do not want the government to laugh at us.

An order committee of 50 youths was formed who spread themselves among the conferees. And, to eliminate any ideological clashes between the parties, several unified slogans were distributed, Still, this arrangement did not prevent the war of slogans.

Fu'ad Siraj al-Din, leader of the Neo-Wafd Party, was the first speaker. He devoted the major part of his speech to the democratic achievements of the pre-revolution days. He demanded the amendment of the Constitution.

The next speaker was Ibrahim Shukri, leader of the Socialist Labor Party, who said: The Friday sermon begins with the words God be praised and the 'Id sermon begins with the words God is great. Today is an occasion on for the people to speak. Shukri demanded guarantees for the elections. He said: We told the interior minister that every voter must put his fingerprint on the ballot. But the minister said: Where will we get the fingerprint experts. Still, we demand anew that the voter must put his fingerprint on the ballot.

Khalid Muhyi al-Din, leader of NPUG, called on the NDP to stop describing the opposition parties as paper tigers. Muhyi al-Din concentrated his speech on the economic problems. He said the cause of these problems is the absence of democracy.

Mustafa Kami Murad, leader of the Liberal Socialist Party, delivered a rhetorical speech saying such things as: We have one God and one source of livelihood, so what can they do.

Ibrahim Shukri was heard saying: Why don't you conclude your speech. Everybody laughed. The Liberal Party leader answered laughingly: I have spoken for only 20 minutes; is this a long time? Everybody in the hall said "yes" and laughed.

The last speaker was Al-haj Ahmad al-Sabahi, who spoke about everything; about the beauty of Egypt, its sun and moon, and about God's power, He said that the cause of our problems are the many wars we fought. He said: President Mubarak is with us in the effort to achieve democracy.

In their speeches, the party leaders agreed on the necessity for the president of the Republic to use his constitutional right to issue a decree cancelling the new electoral law. They demanded the return to single ticket elections [al-intikhabat al-fardiyah]. They pointed out that this will stop people appearing before the Higher Constitutional Court to question the constitutionality of the new electoral law.

The meeting ended with the announcement of several recommendations calling for amending the Constitution; permitting the freedom to form parties; cancelling the State of Emergency law; electing the president of the Republic and the vice presidents by public vote; cancelling the custodianship laws, the post of the Socialist Public Prosecutor, and the students list; considering election rigging a crime; reorganizing electoral rolls; cancelling the system of voting by absolute lists which is applied to the Consultative Council and the local councils; and enabling the People's Assembly to exercise its right to delete, add, or amend provisions in the state general budget.

Mubarak Orders Aid to Palestinians in Lebanon

NC121456 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 12 Feb 87

[Text] President Muhammad Husni Mubarak has instructed the appropriate Egyptian departments to prepare quantities of foodstuff, medicines and other medical supplies, and clothes for urgent dispatch to the inhabitants of the Palestinian camps in Lebanon.

The Foreign Ministry, coordinating with the various ministries concerned and with the Red Crescent Society, is taking several measures to ensure that the aid reaches the inhabitants of the Palestinian camps as soon as possible.

Appeal for Palestinians Renewed

NC131009 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0910 GMT 13 Feb 87

[Text] Cairo, 13 Feb (MENA) — Egypt has reiterated its call to stop the bloodshed and violence in Lebanon, for this only serves foreign elements. It also urged all Lebanese, Palestinian, and other concerned parties to undertake efforts to create an appropriate climate that would allow them to sit down together and talk. This is the only way to bring stability to Lebanon, to the Lebanese people, and to entire region.

Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, urged all parties to rise above their differences and political considerations to permit the entry of vital supplies to the Palestinian camps and save the lives of thousands of innocent people who are facing starvation, including women and children.

Egypt affirmed that everyone is moved by the tragic and bloody events taking place in the Palestinian camps. It condemned all forms of violence in Lebanon directed against innocent Palestinian brethern. These people are confronted by the most hideous forms of violence and physical extermination for no other crime than that they are Palestinian and a homeless people driven from their land.

Magazine on Palestinian Issue Published in Cairo

JN130824 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 8 Feb 87 p 22

[Text] Cairo, (QNA) — *Al-Quds* magazine, an independent monthly magazine on the Palestine question, was published here yesterday.

'Abd al-Hamid al-Sa'ih, speaker of the PNC, will be the head of the Board of Trustees of the magazine, while Egyptian journalist Ihsan Bakr, editor of Arab affairs and executive editor of *Al-Ahram*, will be the editor in chief of the magazine. Ahmad Hamrush, head of the Egyptian Committee for Solidarity with Afro-Asian Peoples, and Nabil 'Amr, the PLO's information adviser, will be editorial advisers for the magazine.

The editor in chief of the magazine said in its first issue that the magazine is issued in Cairo to emphasize that Egypt is a country of Arabism and Islam, and that it will participate in the struggles of the peoples of the Arab nation, headed by the Palestinian people, until every inch of national soil is liberated from the sacrilege of the Israeli occupation. The editor in chief added that Palestine is an Egyptian issue and that Egypt cannot dissociate itself from its Arabism.

The magazine published essays written by Egyptian and Arab writers belonging to various schools of thought. All of the published essays dealt with developments in the Palestine question.

AL-SH'AB on Palestinians' Plight in Egypt

PM121517 Cairo AL-SH'AB in Arabic 3 Feb 87 p 4

[Mahmud Bakri Article: "Ease the Suffering of Palestinians"]

[Excerpts] Egypt, with its history, people, and civilization, does not want posterity one day to record that Egypt failed to accommodate some tens of thousands of our Palestinian brothers, with whom our ties of kinship and common destiny have been strong throughout history. Whether we like it or not, the period during which the Palestinians were oppressed in Egypt will go down in the annals of history. When we reported, 2 weeks ago, some of the hardships being suffered by the Palestinians in Egypt, we could not have imagined that this suffering was unknown to the majority of Egyptians, many of whom have expressed resentment of the obstacles facing the Palestinians at all levels and in all fields. The reason for this is that talk about supporting the Palestinian cause will not be credible while 70,000 Palestinians are badly treated on Egyptian soil.

If we are calling in the pages of this paper for a new chapter in the treatment of Palestinians in Egypt and for the restoration of the gains which were taken away from them, we at the same time urge all political forces in the Egyptian arena to concentrate on this important cause and give it due care to enable our brothers to regain the security they lost for a long time. [passage omitted]

As for the residence of Palestinians in Egypt, a number of questions have been raised:

What does it mean to limit the residence period to 10 months for citizens who have been living in the country for 40 years? This is applied to Arabs who were evacuated from Palestine to Egypt in 1948. It is worth mentioning that some states like Syria, Lebanon, and Iraq grant permanent residence to Palestinians who emigrate there, and so these people do not need to have their residence permits renewed.

Another question is this: If a person who is granted a residence

permit for a period of 10 months goes abroad, why should he return every 6 months to renew his residence permit? It is both strange and surprising. The renewal of a residence permit at present is very costly and the majority of Palestinians residing in Egypt just cannot afford it. What is the point of requesting those who are working abroad to pay, upon their return, a sum of 180 dollars per person in return for a residence permit? What would the situation be for a father with a family of six?

How can a Palestinian willing to invest his capital in Egypt do so when he is being denied residence rights and threatened with expulsion from time to time?

The trouble is that residence formalities enable the security authorities to deport any Palestinian to anywhere that will take him. This threat is often misused.

As for employment, there is a most strange measure, which psychologically harms the Palestinians who have been living in Egypt for many years: The passport office endorses the passports of Palestinian children with a stamp indicating that they are not permitted to take paid or unpaid employment.

The Palestinian Arab will ask himself: How can I live if I do not work? Does this endorsement not mean that when anyone attains the age of 21 he is threatened with expulsion and deportation? So, where can a Palestinian go when Palestine is still occupied?

The subject of employment presents a crucial problem for the Palestinian: He finds that there is no opportunity for him to be employed by the government; he is unable to obtain a commercial registration; he will also find it difficult to get a work permit with a private firm. Therefore, the majority of young Palestinians tend to buy cars and work as cab drivers, but they soon face once again the problem of the work permit.

For all these reasons many Palestinians leave Egypt to work abroad and, consequently, face the problem of renewing their residence permit every 6 months. To overcome this problem, some are forced to obtain foreign nationality and thus find themselves forced to assimilate in foreign communities. So these procedures have indirectly helped the enemy plans to succeed.

Moreover, no one is allowed to even open a shop; his only option in this case is a partnership with an Egyptian. In most cases these partnerships have their own complications.

As for ownership, measures preventing the Palestinian from owning property, even the house he lives in, have become very complicated. He can only acquire property through a special permit from the ministerial council. Instructions have been issued to the Property Registry Office not to register any properties for any Palestinians unless a special permit is granted by the ministerial council.

As for agricultural land, the decision issued 2 years ago preventing the Palestinians from owning agricultural land seems completely unjust since the Palestinians have participated in the reclamation of desert and have made great achievements in this respect. [passage omitted]

Regarding education, how can the Palestinians who have lived in Egypt for 40 years be denied the right to send their children to state schools? Can all the Palestinian families residing in Egypt afford to enroll their children at private schools? What if there is no private school near their homes? This would question the reasons for paying university fees in hard currency. It is worth mentioning here that in the last 5 years the PLO has solved this problem by paying grants to students totaling 2 million pounds. As a result of the constant increase in fees the organization was unable to continue shouldering these increasing burdens. How can we equate a Palestinian with a foreigner? Why are the Palestinians denied the right to go to science colleges?

The strangest question is: Why have postgraduate studies been denied to the Palestinians? Why interfere with a role that Egypt has played ever since the beginning of civilization; namely, acting asa beacon of knowledge for all people of the region.

In the field of health, the Palestinian is at present treated in hospitals exactly like a foreigner; he has to pay the fees in hard currency and at double prices.

These are just some points, questions, and queries that we hope reveal the serious effects of these measures and show their initiators how badly they have distorted the image of the Egyptian majority. We do not want to mention here how foreigners, namely Europeans, Americans, and especially the Zionist Israelis are treated.

Finally, will the Egyptian political forces, with their various inclinations and stands, passively contemplate this problem of people suffering hardship while living on the soil of their elder sister, Egypt?!

Bahraini Information Minister Arrives on Visit

NC091311 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1305 GMT 9 Feb 87

[Excerpts] Cairo, 9 Feb (MENA) — Bahraini Information Minister Tariq al-Mu'ayyad arrived in Cairo this afternoon on an official 5-day visit. He will be received by President Husni Mubarak, and will also hold talks with officials at the Ministries of Information, Culture, and Tourism to promote bilateral relations in these areas. [passage omitted]

In addition, the Bahraini guest will be received by Prime Minister Dr 'Atif Sidqi and by Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister.

Official Talks Begin

C092044 Cairo MENA in English 2035 GMT 9 Feb 87

[Text] Cairo, Feb 9 (MENA) — An official round of talks was held at the Information Ministry tonight between Egypt and Bahrain.

It was headed by Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif and his Bahraini counterpart Tariq al-Mu'ayyid.

The two ministers exchanged speeches reflecting the depth of

historic ties between the two countries and the close fraternal relations between Amir of Bahrain Shaykh 'Isa Ibn Salman Al Khalifah and President Husni Mubarak.

During the talks, the two sides made a comprehensive review of all cooperation fields between the two countries starting out of the initial cooperation agreement signed in Bahrain in October to promote information cooperation between them.

Joint committees of experts have been formed to study various aspects of information cooperation in all specializations and work out an overall plan of action and an information cooperation agreement to be signed between the two sides at the end of the talks.

Received by Mubarak

NC100946 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0920 GMT 10 Feb 87

[Text] Cairo, 10 Feb (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak received Bahraini Information Minister Tariq al-Mu'ayyad at the Republican Palace in Al-Qubbah this morning. Egyptian Minister of Information Safwat al-Sharif was also present.

Al-Mu'ayyad arrived in Cairo yesterday on an official 5-day visit. During his stay in Egypt he will convey a verbal message from Amir of Bahrain Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah to President Husni Mubarak.

Meets With Sidqi

NC101608 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 10 Feb 87

[Text] Prime Minister 'Atif Sidqi received Bahraini Information Minister Tariq al-Mu'ayyad in his office today. Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif also attended the meeting. Following the session, Al-Mu'ayyad said that he conveyed a message from the Bahraini prime minister to Sidqi, expressing the desire of the Bahraini Government to broaden all fields of cooperation with Egypt.

Al-Mu'ayyad added that he and the prime minister reviewed possibilities for greater cooperation in information, culture, and tourism. He also said that they discussed the role of both countries' media in exchanging news about the achievements of each in light of the excellent relations between President Husni Mubarak and Bahraini Amir 'Isa ibn Salman.

Al-Mu'ayyad said that Dr 'Atif Sidqi gave him a message for the Bahraini prime minister in response to the latter's message. He affirmed that Dr 'Atif Sidqi expressed Egypt's delight in cooperating with Bahrain in various fields and in exchanging delegations at all levels.

Confers With 'Abd al-Majid

NC111418 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 11 Feb 87

[Text] Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, today conferred with Bahraini Information Minister Tariq al-Mu'ayyad, who is currently visiting Cairo. They discussed current Arab issues, the situation in the Middle East, and bilateral ties.

Security Council Session on S. Africa Requested

NC121514 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1245 GMT 12 Feb 87

[Text] Cairo, 12 Feb (MENA) — MENA has learned that Egypt called for an emergency session of the UN Security Council to discuss the situation in South Africa and the increase in assaults and repressive acts by the racist regime there against the African population.

The move reflects Egypt's interest in the situation in South Africa, its opposition to apartheid, and the fact that Egypt is currently the leader of the African group in the United Nations.

Joint Symposium With Soviets on Africa Opens

NC121555 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 12 Feb 87

[Text] Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, opened the Egyptian-Soviet Symposium on Africa in Cairo this morning. Anatoliy Gromyko, director of the African Studies Institute in Moscow, heads the Soviet delegation to the symposium.

In his speech, Dr Ghali dealt with the political and economic challenges facing Africa, the problems of apartheid and foreign debts, and the importance of resolving the problems in Chad, the Horn of Africa, and the Western Sahara.

He affirmed the need for the African states to respect the principles of the OAU Charter — above all, the resolution of African disputes by peaceful means, equality among all African states, respect for each state's political independence and sovereignty, and nonintervention in other states' domestic affairs.

In his speech, Dr Ghali also dealt with Egypt's part in strengthening the role and principles of the OAU, as well as its contribution to African development projects. He noted that President Mubarak espouses a policy of friendship and cooperation with all states, regardless of their policies or social and economic choices.

French Warship on 'Cordial Visit' to Alexandria

NC121329 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1235 GMT 12 Feb 87

[Text] Alexandria, 12 Feb (MENA) — A French warship accompanied by the fuel tanker (*Marn*) arrived at Alexandria port on a cordial visit expected to last several days.

Further Reports, Communiques on Fighting

Communique No 2,566

JN121620 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1500 GMT 12 Feb 87

[Communique No 2,566 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 12 February 1987]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. God is great. We thank God from whom we seek support. Continuous victory, strength, increasing ability, and successive strikes against the enemies of freedom and progress are being attained and delivered by the brave Iraqi pilots through their assaults which do not stop day or night against the enemy. These pilots are joined in the achievement of glory in defending Iraq's honor and territory by their fellow men in creed and arms, their brother heroes of the ground forces, through the barrages of fire they are directing against the scoundrels of the spiteful, racist, and Zionist clique.

In implementation of the great people's will to retaliate against the clique ruling in Iran for every pure Iraqi drop of blood and as an embodiment of our people's will to continue strikes against Iranian cities and vital targets until the Iranian regime desists from its aggression against our country and accepts a true peace in accordance with the fair, just, and human conditions presented by our great leader Saddam Husayn, may God preserve him, our Air Force continued its devastating strikes against Iranian cities, including Tehran, the charlatans' capital, thus defying the agents and proving through actual practice that free and proud Iraq will remain stronger than the intrigues of plotters and their rotten alliances with imperialism, Zionism, and traders in peoples' blood.

Our Air Force has carried out the following mission:

1. As we announced in the military spokesman's statement, our daring aircraft pounded Tehran, the capital of charlatans, five times in the past 24 hours, as follows:

a. At 1000 [0700 GMT] yesterday, our aircraft launched a devastating raid on Tehran and pounced on their targets.

b. At 1300 yesterday, our aircraft destroyed their targets in Tehran.

c. At 1730 yesterday, our aircraft pounded their targets in the capital of evil and crime.

d. At 2400 yesterday, our aircraft penetrated the scoundrels' defenses in their capital to pour God's wrath on His enemies in Tehran.

e. At 0945 today, our aircraft launched the fifth raid on Tehran, the capital, destroying their targets and inflicting on the Khomeyniites heavy losses in personnel and facilities.

2. At 2400 yesterday, our aircraft raided the city of Tabriz and destroyed their targets.

3. At 1045 [day not given], our aircraft launched a devastating raid on the Masjed-e Soleyman airport and destroyed airport facilities, runways, and aircraft.

4. At 1100 [12 Feb], our aircraft launched a destructive raid on the city of (Madniru'ab)

5. Also at the same time our aircraft launched a devastating raid on the city of Hamadan.

6. Also at the same time a number of our aircraft launched a violent raid on the city of Garaveh.

7. At 1110 [12 Feb], our aircraft launched a devastating raid on the city of Zanjan.

8. Also at the same time a number of our aircraft attacked the city of Malayer.

9. Also at the same time a number of our aircraft launched a violent raid on the city of Ilam.

10. At 1530 today, our aircraft raided the city of Pol-e Dokhtar.

11. Also at the same time a number of our aircraft pounded their targets in the city of Khorramabad.

12. At 1534 today, our planes raided the city of Nurabad and destroyed their targets.

13. At 1547 today, our aircraft raided the city of (Gahvareh) and destroyed their targets.

14. At 1553 today, a number of our aircraft launched a violent raid on the charalatan Khomeyni Guard concentrations in the area of (Aywan), sending them to death and destroying their weapons and equipment.

After carrying out all these missions, our aircraft returned safely to base in God's care and protection. [passage omitted praising Iraqi Air Force]

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 12 February 1987

Communique No 2,567

JN121713 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1635 GMT 12 Feb 87

[Communique No 2,567 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 12 February 1987]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] Our Air Force men climbed the skies and penetrated deep into Iranian airspace and at 1633 [1333 GMT] today flew over the (Garj) area, one of Tehran's suburbs, which is the hiding place where the Iranian regime's leaders seek refuge from the Iraqis' wrath and where they plan the crimes they commit, whether against their people or against our faithful, patient, and honest people.

Our hawks penetrated the strong defenses and collapsed these dens over the heads of those hiding in them. They did not leave the area until they were sure they had carried out their mission in the best way possible and after they had turned the area into burning rubble from which smoke was seen rising. They returned safely and triumphantly to the homeland with their aircraft, bringing the glad tidings of a new victory to you, O proud Iraqis.

Blessed be the men of our Air Force — commanders, hawks, officers, and other ranks. May you live long to score further noble deeds. May this country live free, secure, and happy under the fluttering banner of its great leader Saddam Husayn. Praised be almighty God.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 12 February 1987

Communique No 2,568

JN121744 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1715 GMT 12 Feb 87

[Communique No 2,568 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 12 February 1987]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our victorious forces have continued to destroy the enemy forces before them, inflicting more losses in personnel, weapons, and equipment. The following is a roundup of activities for last night and today:

1. Our heroic force in the III Army Corps sector continued to inflict more losses on the aggressors through devastating blows dealt by artillery, tanks, mortars, and other weapons, imposing absolute control over this area of operation.

2. Today our Air Force carried out 143 combat missions, launching their destructive raids on the enemy herds in the sectors of operation as well as the raids noted in Communique No. 2,566, and 2,567 issued today. All our aircraft returned safely and triumphantly to base under God's care and protection.

3. Our brave helicopter knights today continued their attacks on the enemy herds. Through 49 combat sorties our knights sent many Khomeyniite scoundrels to death and destroyed quantities of weapons, equipment, and vehicles. They then returned with their aircraft safely to base underGod's care and protection.

4. Today the VII Army Corps soldiers inflicted further losses on the scoundrels' personnel, weapons, and equipment. They achieved the following: the killing of eight enemy personnel; the destruction of five shovels [preceding word in English]; the burning and destruction of two tubular launchers; the destruction of nine infantry positions and two observation posts; and the destruction of six ammunition dumps and one large vehicle.

5. The evil Khomeyniites shelled residential areas in lofty Al-Sulaymaniyah and steadfast Basra with long-range artillery. As a result, 2 civilians were martyred and 18 civilians, including a child, were wounded in the city of Al-Sulaymaniyah. One civilian was martyred and 10 other civilians, including 4 children and 1 woman, were wounded in Basra. Mercy and forgiveness to our martyrs and swift recovery to our wounded, God willing.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 12 February 1987

Tehran Raided 12 Feb

JN121808 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1759 GMT 12 Feb 87

[Iraqi military spokesman's statement dated 12 February 1987]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. To challenge the charlatans and to continue our firm course of bombing Iranian cities, headed by the capital Tehran, until the war ends, our heroic air Force launched another destructive raid on Tehran at 1757 [1457 GMT] today. After carrying out the strike, all our planes returned safely to base, praise be to god.

[Dated] 12 February 1987

'Panic, Fright' in Tehran

JN131010 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0928 GMT 13 Feb 87

[Text] Baghdad, 13 Feb (INA) — The Iraqi air raids on the Iranian capital have resulted in a comprehensive destruction in the (Kishar) main suburb in Tehran.

The newspaper *Al-Qadisiyah*, issued by the Iraqi Defense Ministry, said today the general headquarters of the Khomeyni guards in Tehran was shaken and sustained heavy damage. The paper explained an atmosphere of panic and fright prevailed in Tehran, commercial shops closed their doors, and complaints against and dissatisfaction with the Iranian regime's policy have increased.

Aircraft Raid Tabriz

JN122110 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 2100 GMT 12 Feb 87

[Iraqi military spokesman's statement dated 12 February 1987]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. With the help of God, the brave hawks of the air delivered an air strike against the city of Tabriz at 2150 [1850 GMT] today and returned safely to the homeland with their aircraft, praise be to God.

[Dated] 12 February 1987

'Large' Maritime Target Hit

JN131435 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1413 GMT 13 Feb 87

[Iraqi military spokesman's statement dated 13 February]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The anti-Arab clique ruling in Iran must reap the fruit of its hostile actions and its insistence on its evil intentions to create sedition, rancor, and hatred in the region. This clique must reap destruction and death until the war ends. The planes of our gigantic Air Force carried out the following missions:

1. At 0010 today [2110 GMT on 12 February], our planes repeated their violent blows to the city of Tehran and scored accurate and destructive hits on their targets in the city of charlatanism.

2. At 1330 [1030 GMT] today, the valiant hawks attacked the city of Tehran to push large numbers of charlatans into hell, their miserable abode.

3. At 1030 today, our planes carried out a devastating raid on the city of Dezful and destroyed their targets there.

4. At 1033 today, our valiant planes hit a large maritime target near the Iranian coast and dealt it an accurate and effective blow.

All our planes returned safely to base with their valiant sons, Iraq's hawks, the soldiers of leader Saddam Husayn. Praise be to God.

[Dated] 13 February 1987.

Husayn Receives Indian Minister, Gandhi Message

JN111856 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 11 Feb 87

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn received Jagdish Tytler, Indian minister of state for civil aviation affairs this evening. The Indian official conveyed a written message to his majesty from Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi. The meeting was attended by His Highness Crown Prince Hasan, Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i, Transportation Minister Ahmad Dahkqan, and the Indian ambassador in Amman.

Al-Rifa'i Briefs House on Husayn's Foreign Trips

JN121330 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 12 Feb 87

[Text] Amman — Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i met with the House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee in the presence of House Speaker 'Akif al-Fayiz and a number of House members at the parliament building this morning. The prime minister briefed the House members on all aspects of the political situation and on the prominent, distinguished move by His Majesty King Husayn in France, Italy, the Vatican, and at the Fifth ICO Summit held recently in Kuwait as well as on the subsequent Arab meetings, particularly the results of His Excellency Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil's visit to Jordan; and His Majesty King Husayn's visit to Syria and his talks there with His Excellency President Hafiz al- Asad. The prime minister asserted Jordan's move was aimed to exert Arab efforts to serve basic issues, led by the Palestine question, proceeding from the firm principles of Jordanian policy. Jordan's move also aimed to bring about serious action to stop the bloodshed of the Iraq-Iran war and to bring serenity and legitimacy back to fraternal Lebanon, he said. Al-Rifa'i answered questions put by the House members with frankness and clarity. The spirit of cooperation and mutual understanding between the executive and legislative authorities prevailed in the meeting on all issues discussed.

At the conclusion of the session, the House members voiced appreciation and complete support for the wise policy Jordan is adopting thanks to His Majesty King Husayn. This policy bolsters Arab solidarity and fosters joint Arab action. The House members also supported with pride the wise policy His Majesty King Husayn is leading, which is being implemented by the wise government at all Arab and international forums. These moves affirm the firmness and solidity of the Jordanian stand and Jordan's consistent policy. These moves also affirm Jordan's unique reputation in the world under His Majesty King Husayn's leadership.

Draft Drugs Law Submitted to Prime Ministry

JN121251 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 12 Feb 87 pp 1, 18

[Text] Justice Ministry sources have said that referring to, and benefitting from, the unified Arab law on drugs, the ministry has submitted the dangerous drugs draft law to the Prime Ministry. These sources said the draft law is currently being studied by the Prime Ministry Legislation Office before it is presented to the Council of Ministers for approval and endorsment after it passes through the usual constitutional stages. It was learned that for the first time in Jordan's history the death sentence will be imposed under the new draft law on drug traffickers convicted of drug trafficking. This new legislation implements a recommendation by the Arab interior ministers conference imposing deterrent and severe punishment on drug traffickers or peddlers. Under the draft law anyone convicted of dispensing or prescribing drugs for nonmedical purposes will receive a 5-year prison term, with hard labor, together with a fine of between $15,000-$30,000.

AL-RA'Y: F16c's 'Reward' for Israeli 'Crimes'

JN101254 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 10 Feb 87 pp 1, 18

[Editorial: "They are Fanning the Fire"]

[Text] In a new aggression against the steadfast kinfolk in the West Bank, the Israeli occupation forces opened fire yesterday on the Balatah refugee camp near Nabulus and imposed a siege on the camp and on Al-Najah University because the camp residents and the university students demonstrated and shouted anti-occupation slogans! It is clear the Israeli crimes against the kinfolk are an ugly portrayal of the organized terrorism practiced by the authorities there. They are reminiscent of the nazi crimes against the oppressed European peoples during World War II.

However, this terrorism will certainly not intimidate the owners of the usurped land or weaken their will. The Israeli aggressors are mistaken if they believe that by committing their crimes they can turn the angry land they are occupying into a land of capitulation. The Palestinian people who confront and resist the occupiers are stronger than ever. This people will never kneel and present the olive branch as long as the occupiers continue to desecrate their land and violate their rights. Therefore, the signs visible behind the walls of occupation, indicate the Israeli oppression will not succeed in suppressing the steadfast people. The flame of struggle will continue to light their way and shake the land under the feet of the usurpers.

What causes anger and bitterness is the Israeli aggressors are rewarded for, and therefore encouraged to continue their crimes and intransigence, thereby blocking the peace process in the region. These rewards are represented by the destructive weapons the U.S. Government presents to them, such as the three F-16c planes that arrived in occupied Palestine yesterday, which are part of a deal involving 70 planes of this type. Needless to say, the Israeli terrorism in the occupied territories and the backing it is getting will place more obstacles before the peace process and will bring desperation and violence to the region. Jordan has often warned against the tragic outcome of terrorism — suppression and impediments against the peace process — which cannot be controlled by warships and planes. In light of this picture, which is now clear to the U.S. Administration and the whole world, we believe that administration shoulders a serious responsibility with regard to what is taking place in the region. That Administration is called upon to participate in the process of restoring peace and stability to the region instead of fanning the fire by giving planes to the aggressors and massing warships in the face of miserable and oppressed people.

Birri on 'Comprehensive Proposal' for Hostages

NC130818 Beirut Voice of National Resistance in Arabic 0600 GMT 13 Feb 87

[Text] Nabih Birri, minister of state for the south and reconstruction affairs and leader of the Amal Movement, has expressed his opinion that any comprehensive proposal to exchange the Western hostages in Lebanon for Arab prisoners in Israel might complicate the situation of the four hostages kidnapped in Beirut on 24 January.

In an interview with a number of journalists in Damascus, Birri affirmed that he does not know the Islamic Jihad for the Liberation of Palestine organization, which has claimed repsonsibility for kidnapping these four hostages. Birri added: I have not signed any agreement in regard to an exchange, but this does not mean that I am opposed to it.

Minister Birri also stated that the detention of Terry Waite, the principal mediator in the hostage issue who has been missing in Lebanon since 20 January, is completely separate from the question of hostage detention in general. Minister Birri reaffirmed his optimism regarding the imminent release of the Anglican Church envoy.

Shams al-Din Criticizes Shultz Statements

JN121558 Kuwait AL-SIYASAH in Arabic 11 Feb 87 p 1

[Text] Beirut — A high-ranking Islamic religious officials has assailed U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and described him as stuipid, rude, and impolite.

In a statement to journalists, Shaykh Muhammad Mahdi Shams al-din, deputy chairman of the Higher Shi'ite Islamic Council, said that the statements made by the U.S. secretary of state [on Lebanon] were reckless.

Shultz yesterday assailed the hostages' kidnappers and described them as animals. In another statement, Shultz called for isolating Beirut and its residents.

Shaykh Shams al-Din added that Shultz is rude and impolite and has no sense of responsibility. He said the statements made by the U.S. secretary of state in the current circumstanes fall within the framework of plans being made for launching Israeli operations against Lebanon. He also demanded that the hostages' safety be secured and that they be released.

British Embassy Denies Abduction of Teacher

NC121538 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 12 Feb 87

[Text] Sources in the British Embassy [in Beirut] have said the British teacher, Kim, left West Beirut 2 days ago, and has not been kidnapped, as claimed by an unidentified caller.

Efforts to Release Jean 'Ubayd Reported

Syrians Contacted

NC121426 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 12 Feb 87

[Text] Contacts at the highest level are continuing in an effort to secure the release of former presidential adviser Jean 'Ubayd, who was kidnapped in West Beirut this morning. The interior minister has telephoned Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam. He has also telephoned the speaker of the Chamber of Deputies; the prime minister; scholar Muhammad Husayn Fadlallah; Colonel 'Ali Hammud, the chief Syrian observer; and Amal Movement and PSP leaders. The abduction of 'Ubayd was discussed by members of the West Beirut Security Coordination Committee. The committee has undertaken contacts to learn where 'Ubayd is being held.

Execution Deadline Extended

NC130844 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0815 GMT 13 Feb 87

[Text] An anonymous person, claiming to speak on behalf of the Islamic Jihad Organization, telephoned our radio this morning and extended the deadline stipulated by his organization for the release of Muslim detainees held by the Lebanese Forces until 1800 today. If this demand is not fulfilled, the spokesman added, then Jean 'Ubayd, the former presidential adviser who was kidnapped in West Beirut yesterday, will be executed. The anonymous caller stressed that this is the last time the deadline will be extended. It should be noted that the organization had fixed midnight yesterday as the deadline for the release of the detainees held in East Beirut.

13 Feb Release Anticipated

NC131044 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1015 GMT 13 Feb 87

[Text] A Voice of Lebanon correspondent has reported that the ongoing contacts to secure the release of Jean 'Ubayd have achieved positive results. According to our correspondent, 'Ubayd was to have been released at 1100 today; however, this has now been postponed until this afternoon. The latest exchanges on this issue have revealed the identity of the kidnappers.

Camps War Fighting, Mediation Efforts Detailed

200 Leave Burj al-Barajinah

NC121657 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 12 Feb 87

[Text] We received a report a short while ago from the Fifth Branch of the Amal Movement Central Military Bureau to the effect that a 120-mm shell fell within the compound of Beirut International Airport at 1720 today. The shell, which was fired from Palestinian emplacements in the mountain, injured one man.

In the meantime, the Amal Central Military Bureau announced that approximately 200 people left Burj al-Burajinah camp this afternoon. The Amal Movement provided them with all facilities and shelter.

Amal Backs 'Political Solution'

NC121817 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 12 Feb 87

[Text] The truce in the camps war in Shatila and Burj al-Barajinah continued today. Security reports mentioned no significant setbacks except for some shells falling on the Burj al-Barajinah lines at 1500 today. The intermittent clashes on the Burj al-Barajinah lines during the past 24 hours left seven persons wounded. A guarded calm prevails around Al-Rashidiyah camp, following a certain degree of tension that resulted from machinegun fire exchanges this morning.

In Maghdushah, nothing new has developed with regard to the withdrawal [of Palestinians] and the return of Amal Movement fighters to their positions. The situation east of Sidon is also calm, following yesterday's clashes. Meanwhile, the parties concerned are continuing their consultations in a bid to eliminate the obstacles preventing the implementation of the plan for the withdrawal of the Palestinians from Maghdushah and the surrounding areas.

Meanwhile, the Amal Movement's Central Information Bureau issued a statement today, emphasizing that it supports a political solution to the camps war. It indicated that it had never sought to conquer any Palestinian camp. It added: Had we wanted to do that, we would have done it a long time ago. The statement denounced Palestinian leaders for intensifying their artillery shelling of Beirut's southern suburb from the mountain, as well as for their increased talk about alleged starvation, which Amal attributed to their desire to escape the punishment of the masses.

Iranian Delegation Arrives

NC121950 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 12 Feb 87

[Text] An Iranian Red Crescent delegation led by (Ayatollah Baysuri) arrived at the Iranian Embassy in Beirut this evening. The delegation is scheduled to work toward getting food and medical supplies into the camps in preparation for the implementation of the Islamic initiative.

Iranians Say Withdrawal Begun

NC130628 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0546 GMT 13 Feb 87

[Text] We have just received a statement from the Iranian Embassy, announcing that withdrawal from Maghdushah took place last night and that positions have been transferred under the supervision of Abu Ahmad and (Satari). According to this statement, additional withdrawals will take place from Jinsnaya, 'Ayn al-Dulb, and Al-Qurayyah. The statement expressed the expectation that withdrawal from the remaining positions will take place later. The statement called on the residents of Maghdushah to return to their homes and live in peace.

We have not yet received any information from responsible security authorities with regard to the situation in east Sidon in relation to this issue.

Amal Takes Over Positions

NC130745 Beirut Voice of National Resistance in Arabic 0600 GMT 13 Feb 87

[Excerpt] We have just received a dispatch from our correspondent in Sidon, confirming that the problem of Maghdushah has ended. According to our correspondent, the Amal Movement has returned to its positions in Maghdushah. Withdrawal from other positions east of Sidon and their return to Amal Movement personnel is due to be completed by noon today, the report adds. The Amal Movement set up roadblocks and checkpoints at the western approaches to Maghdushah after taking over positions from members of the Nasirite Popular Organization. [passage omitted]

Withdrawal Incomplete

NC131251 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1145 GMT 13 Feb 87

[Text] According to informed sources in Sidon, joint security committees of the Amal Movement and Nasirite Popular Organization began the process of handing over positions [in Maghdushah] yesterday at the urgent request of Syria. The process was scheduled to be completed this morning. However, available information indicates that it has only been partially implemented so far.

Mahmud al-Faqih, Amal's organizational official in the south, has admitted that this process has stumbled in Jinsnaya in view of the fact that the Palestinians have not withdrawn from this area. He affirmed that the Palestinians still hold positions in the vicinity of Maria restaurant, Zighdraya, and Darb al-Sim. Al-Faqih said that Amal took over positions after a series of night meetings during which the basis for withdrawal was established. Al-Faqih reiterated Amal stipulation that lifting the siege on the camps and allowing the entry of supplies must coincide with the Palestinian withdrawal to the camps and Amal's recovery of these positions.

5 Killed as Camp Shelled

NC131051 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1015 GMT 13 Feb 87

[Text] According to a PNSF source, Burj al-Barajinah camp came under 120-mm artillery fire at 1140 today. A number of people have been killed or wounded by this shelling. A responsible source from the Fatah Movement — Revolutionary Council in Burj al-Barajinah said that Amal shelled the camp abruptly at 1045. A number of shells fell on the crowds of people who were waiting for supplies to enter the camp in the wake of confirmation that obstacles regarding withdrawal from Maghdushah had been

cleared. The shelling resulted in a horrible massacre which left 5 people dead and 15 others wounded, mostly serious. The same source accused Amal of obstructing all solutions.

Groups Call for End to Siege

NC121718 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1500 GMT 12 Feb 87

[Text] Lebanese nationalist parties and the Palestinian National Salvation Front held a joint meeting at the headquarters of the Nasirite Popular Organization in Sidon today. The meeting was chaired by Dr Usamah Sa'd and attended by representatives of the parties and the Palestinian groups.

The discussions during the meeting dealt with the camps war and the seriousness of its continuation, as well as its adverse effects on all parties. The conferees issued a statement which urged all those concerned to work to end the siege on the camps and called for the provision of supplies and evacuation of the wounded. Meanwhile, in Tyre today the Amal Movement released 150 Palestinians from the camps in the Tyre area. The Palestinians had been held for investigation and were released on orders from Amal Movement leader, attorney Nabih Birri.

Birri on Mitterrand Proposal

NC130738 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0530 GMT 13 Feb 87

[Text] At a news conference in Damascus yesterday, Amal Movement leader Nabih Birri announced that the proposal which President Francois Mitterrand made the day before yesterday to send urgent assistance to the besieged Palestinians in the camps came in the wake of contacts between Paris and Arab states. He added that Mitterrand did not want to appear ungrateful to Yasir 'Arafat, whom he thinks contributed to the release of French hostages. However, French diplomacy is fully aware of what is happening in the camps.

He denounced the big propaganda campaign in the West in support of the Palestinians, as well as the silence of the West with regard to their actions in southern Lebanon. He noted the danger of the appearance of European racist tendencies against the Shi'ites.

Birri attributed the postponement of the entry of food and medical supplies into Burj al-Barajinah to the presence of Palestinian fighters in Zighdraya from which Amal withdrew last November. He admitted that his movement and the Palestinians had committed inhuman mistakes. He said that the Shi'ites have paid dearly for the Palestinian issue, particularly after the Israeli invasion in 1982. Every Lebanese Shi'ite has lost a son or a house to assist his Palestinian brother, who has only expressed ingratitude.

Reports on Israeli Helicopter, Plane Raids

Helicopters Raid Sidon

NC130459 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0400 GMT 13 Feb 87

[Text] Israeli helicopters attacked positions east of Sidon at 0100 today, specifically in Al-Miyah Wa Miyah, the heights near Duhur 'Ayn al-Dulb, the outskirts of Darb al-Sim, and the Sirub area. The raid lasted until 0120. It was accompanied by intensive bombardment from Israeli gunboats. Two rockets fell in the army barracks in Sidon. No casualties have so far been reported.

Planes Raid Palestinian Camp

NC130706 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
0545 GMT 13 Feb 87

[Excerpts] According to an IDF spokesman, Israeli warplanes raided Palestinian positions in 'Ayn al-Hulwah camp at dawn today, scoring direct hits. [passage omitted]

Security sources have reported that the 20-minute Israeli raid left two Palestinians dead and several others wounded. [passage omitted]

UNIFIL Drives Israeli Forces From Village

NC131337 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1130 GMT 13 Feb 87

[Text] A mechanized patrol belonging to the Israeli occupation forces, in cooperation with agent Lahd's militia, raided Sribbin village in Bint Jubayl District at 1030 today. The Nepalese UN forces stationed at the entrance to the village confronted the patrol and tried to prevent it from enetering. However, the enemy forces entered the village by force after using their tanks to crush a vehicle belonging to the Nepalese forces. General (Michel Fizzat), the deputy UNIFIL commander, accompanied by senior officers, an armored troop carrier, an ammunition vehicle, and Ghanaian and Irish UN forces, arrived and entered Sribbin village. They clashed with the enemy forces and forced them to leave the village. A state of extreme tension currently prevails in the area.

ASALA Threat Prompts Turkish Embassy Protection

NC121337 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1215 GMT 12 Feb 87

[Text] The Turkish Embassy has requested more guards following threats which it has received from the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia [ASALA].

Colonel Munir Ma'luli, the officer in charge of security for foreign embassies, has decided to increase the number of guards from 6 to 20.

Soviet Ambassador on U.S. Naval Presence, Camps

NC121412 (Clandestine) Voice of the People in Arabic to Lebanon 1135 GMT 12 Feb 87

[Text] Vasiliy Kolotusha, Soviet ambassador to Lebanon, has conveyed to Prime Minister Rashid Karami his government's assessment of current regional developments, particularly the U.S. 6th Fleet's presence in the Mediterranean, the taking of hostages, and the Middle East situation in general.

When asked if he expected the United States to commit an aggression against Lebanon, Kolotusha replied: The decision is not mine. Responding to a question about the Soviet initiative on the camps war, he stated: What has been suggested in this regard was not an initiative. I reiterate that contacts with the parties concerned through diplomatic channels are underway. We are still in touch with these parties. Kolotusha made these statements following his visit to Prime Minister Rashid Karami at noon today.

Fadlallah Praises Islamic Revolution in Iran

LD121226 Tehran IRNA in English 0957 GMT 12 Feb 87

[Text] Beirut, Feb. 12, IRNA — Lebanese alim, Allameh Shaykh Fadlallah, said here Wednesday that the Islamic Revolution of Iran laid the foundation for the emergence of a new way of thought among Muslims. He said it had created a power against the superpower of the east and west. Interviewed by IRNA on the occasion of the anniversary of the victory of the Islamic revolution of Iran, he said that the Iranian revolution despite plots of oppressors has activated Muslim societies and proved the ability to encounter domination of foreign powers.

On the Iraqi-imposed war he said that it has not been able to weaken the Islamic revolution and has rather strengthened its power. Shaykh Fadlallah described implementation of Islamic principles in Iran as one of the major achievements of the Islamic revolution of the country.

Referring to Iraqi crimes against Muslim people of Iran he said that world oppressors have not been neutral in these crimes and their siding with the Iraqi regime is apparent. Those who kept silent when Iraq launched the war on Iran, voice their cries every time the Iranian forces gain victory over Iraqi troops. However, he added, now that Iraq has been attacking Iranian schools, hospitals and mosques, they are silent again.

Amal Officials Return From Visit to Iran

NC121458 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 12 Feb 87

[Text] Amal Movement officials Shaykh Adib Haydar and Khalil Hamdan returned from Tehran at noon today via Damascus. During their visit, they met with a number of officials in the Islamic Republic, including Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati, and held talks dealing with the latest developments in Lebanon and the region. They also participated in the revolution anniversary celebrations.

Rise in Dollar Value Prompts 'Black Hand' Threat

NC130852 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 13 Feb 87

[Text] The Bank of Leba..on's Central Council began an extraordinary session this morning to discuss the latest monetary developments in light of the mad rise in the value of the dollar. At 0930 today, the rate had reached 115 Lebanese pounds to buy and 124 pounds to sell.

An unidentified spokesman for the Black Hand Organization contacted us a short while ago and warned against this continued rise in the value of the dollar perpetrated by certain known parties. The spokesman said: We warn all bank managers, money changers, and speculators in the dollar of the consequences of their actions. He added: We will take measures against bank managers within 16 hours. We also ask small and large money changing offices to close immediately and not deal with the dollar.

President al-Jumayyil Pays 2-Day Visit to Belgium

For reportage on President Amin al-Jumayyil's 2-day visit to Belgium, including his meetings with Belgian Prime Minister Wilfried Martens and Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans, see the BENELUX section of the 13 February issue of the Western Europe *Daily Report* and subsequent issues.

Syria Calls for 'Immediate' Camps Cease-Fire

JN121908 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 12 Feb 87

[Text] A responsible source has stated the following:

Since the clique of deviation in the Palestinian arena began to implement its plot to trigger fighting against Lebanese nationalists, Syria has drawn attention to the seriousness of this sedition. It serves the Zionist enemy and greatly harms the Lebanese and Palestinians, and aims to continue the war in Lebanon, fragment this sisterly country, and prevent national accord so this deviationist clique may use Lebanon as a card to engage in an imaginary settlement at the expense of the Lebanese, Palestinians, and the Arab nation.

This sedition also aims to abort the Lebanese national resistance movement against the Israeli enemy. The deviationist clique has triggered its sedition against the nationalists who bore and continue to bear the main burden of escalating resistance against occupation. This plot was also accompanied by the campaign unleashed by the U.S. imperialist and Zionist enemy circles against Syria. Moreover, the clique of deviation in the Palestinian arena exploited some Lebanese sides to obstruct the agreement to end fighting by agreeing to receive some positions in east Sidon with the aim to create intra-Lebanese, as well as Lebanese-Palestinian sedition.

This deviationist clique and those involved with it are held responsible for the blood and pains of our brothers, the Lebanese and Palestinians. A mediator has also contributed to disrupting the implementation of the agreement through the complications, conditions, and demands he presented day after day.

Syria, pained by what is taking place in Lebanon as a result of this plot, which exerted great efforts to end the sedition, and which exposed its dimensions several months ago to all Lebanese and Palestinian nationalists, calls on all sides to implement the following:

1. An immediate and comprehensive cease-fire.

2. The withdrawal of all armed Palestinians to their camps, the withdrawal of Lebanese from positions they took up in east Sidon, and the Amal Movement's return to all previous positions where it was stationed before 24 October 1986.

3. The implementation of previously concluded agreements on the camps until the Lebanese Government can make decisions and measures which will regulate this situation.

4. A meeting between the nationalist Lebanese and Palestinian forces to organize bilateral relations.

5. The immediate entry of food supplies into the camps.

DFLP Official Reportedly Arrested in Damascus

NC121504 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1445 GMT 12 Feb 87

[Text] Citing informed Algerian sources, AFP has reported Syrian security forces surrounded an office belonging to the DFLP, which is led by Nayif Hawatimah, in Damascus before noon today. They arrested 'Abd al-Latif, alias Abu al-'Abd, member of the DFLP Political Bureau.

Al-Kasm on Corruption, Economic Issues

JN110924 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 10 Feb 87

[Text] The general council of the General Federation of Trade Unions continued meetings this morning to continue its work and discussions. Prime Minister 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm met yesterday evening with the members of the federation's general council in the presence of Comrade 'Izz al-Din Nasir, member of the [Ba'th Party] regional command and chairman of the General Federation of Trade Unions; and the ministers of supply, industry, social affairs, and labor.

At this meeting, attended by a number of trade unionists who are members of the federation's general council, was characterized by frankness and objectivity in dealing with issues pertaining to the internal situation and foreign position, Dr al-Kasm participated in the debates and addressed the trade unionists. He said: Comrades: I feel very pleased each time I meet with the brother trade unionists and workers, hear their sincere words, and feel their honest sentiments. I listened attentively to the issues and opinions you presented and the impressions you expressed, which all revolve around issues which interest us all and concern the lives of the working masses of this country. These issues are closely linked to our daily life.

Let me tell you the problems facing Syria, the land of struggle and confrontation, are unprecendented. This is because since independence and until now, Syria has not witnessed such antagonism by the Western bloc, headed by the United States, which insists on pressuring and plotting against Syria and besieging it politically, economically, financially and psychologically, as well as in the field of supplies. This is in addition to subjecting it to escalating threats of interference associated with the massing of fleets in the Mediterranean.

Yes, since independence, Syria has never witnessed such a political, economic, and military siege, as well as such a sustained propaganda attack. It did not experience this in the 1950's, 1960's, 1970's, or the early 1980's. The current cheap and open war against Syria is very different from the past ones and departed from all that is familiar among states. There are agreements and contracts states refuse to implement in contradiction to every international norm and practice. There are attempts to destroy [Syria's] monetary system. There are those who participate in the external enemy's political and economic attempts and objectives, and participate with him in fabricating daily rumors aimed at obliterating the citizen's political and economic awareness, shaking his self-confidence, weakening his confidence in the firm national economy, and making him des-

perate about the possibility of continuing to hold fast and confront Israel and its allies.

Dr al-Kasm continued: We managed to curb the smuggling of materials and currencies in particular — although there are some mean-spirited individuals who are still attempting to do this. However, the measures being taken against them are becoming more formidable. The law will be merciless to them. Be assured the measures we are continuously adopting will complement each other and will lead to the removal of factors which help this group.

Dr al-Kasm continued: Preventing those who monopolize and tamper with the regular price of supplies, commodities, and the people's necessary needs, from continuing to affect the domestic market, is our constant economic and supply objective, which we are following up precisely and insistently. You have noticed the supply bodies have intensified their efforts aimed at maintaining the regular prices of materials and commodities made available by the government despite the circumstances and difficulties surrounding us. However, these bodies cannot accomplish the required mission alone. There is also a role for effective economic and supply awareness. There is a role for laborers' struggle, for the popular organizations to participate in confronting misconduct and curbing violations of all types. Let me tell you such cooperation is very important, and organized popular initiative to confront misconduct, violations, and abuses could in itself be a deterrent and crushing force against corruption, whether by those who monopolize and manipulate prices, or by employees in government departments. We must all cooperate to define problems and draw up solutions.

We should cooperate to define the problems and to draw up the solutions. We should be united against the enemies of the national economy and against the enemies of steadfastness. Whatever difficulties we face at the beginning, success will come to those who are loyal to justice and the people. All of us — officials, workers, and citizens — form one labor team complementing one another's work in every area and toward any goal. The working class is a leading force in labor and production, protecting the gains of the masses. Dr al-Kasm continued: You will notice the continuous efforts of the control bodies to follow up work and punish those who violate the law. These bodies continue their work, and will punish corruption or any violation of the law.

We cannot destroy parasites with the stroke of a pen. This needs effort, adherence to ethics, and continued surveillance. Our measures to introduce reform to fight swindling and corruption do not embarrass us. On the contrary, they are a source of power for our deep-rooted political, economic, and social system. All the eastern and Western countries take pride in their measures in such areas and boast about them. Shortcomings are not restricted to a specific country or state, but usually accompany development, construction, and achievements. Great accomplishments carry new problems, and the criterion for safety and power lies in confronting and solving these problems.

The prime minister added: The rise in the prices of agricultural production requires us to reconsider the prices of the farmers' crops to secure an income for them proportionate to their efforts and the cost of producing their crops. For example, yesterday we raised the price of cotton from 450 piasters in 1986 to 555 piasters per kg in 1987. This is natural. It is even more natural to try to increase the income of all the workers in this homeland, just as we tried to increase the income of the farmers. Our forthcoming measures will have specific goals, most of which are centered on improving the standard of living. But we must achieve the best control of the market, reach the required increase in production, and rationalize consumption.

Dr al-Kasm added: People may differ on the definition of economic priorities, on what is most important. The textile factories may view their raw materials as priority; likewise, the mineral and industrial corporations. However, the state, through its comprehensive view of facts and the required standard of living, draws up priorities in accordance with a certain order to which all of us must adhere.

The prime minister then touched on a number of issues related to consumer materials and commodities, prices, wages, manpower, production and consumption problems, the increase of population, tax policy, administrative bureaucracy, the nature of producers' work, the development of internal transport, working hours, issues related to encouraging exports, economic guidance, and the pressure of unnecessary expenditure. He said: There are always those who try to obstruct sound decisions and measures. With your cooperation we will eliminate those from the path of progress, reforms, and achievements. We realize the extent of suffering of the limited income people. We will seriously, scientifically, and objectively attempt to lay down the economic and social foundation on a balanced basis. This would alleviate this suffering and subsequently increase production, reinforce rules and regulations, accurately implement measures, strengthen food security, rationalize general expenditure, limit waste, eliminate negligence, and deepen effective cooperation among all people. This would make everyone adopt a united stand on the collective responsibility no one can shirk in bearing the burdens, sharing tasks, carrying out duties, and confronting and eliminating difficulties and obstacles.

The prime minister gave an example of the importance of organizing public transport in the cities and between the governorates. He noted the decision to introduce 850 new buses to operate in Damascus, in addition to the current 700 buses, and the expansion of the internal transport fleet in Syrian cities and between governorates. He also gave examples of wasting materials, energy, and time, which are all being successfully tackled. Dr al-Kasm concluded his speech by saying: We are in need of a national campaign to develop the national economy and to increase production more than what has been achieved so far. We also need to combat waste with a concentrated effort, eliminate offenses and violations, and adopt an enlightened, firm, and determined stand necessitated by the burdens of defense, progress, and internal reforms. We must all embody in our struggle the historic stand of our great leader Hafiz al- Asad at the recent Islamic summit conference — a unique and distinguished stand with prominent national, pan-Arab, and international aims. We must embody this stand in our words and deeds and be worthy of the difficult mission the Arab destiny has entrusted in Al-Asad's Syria,which has shouldered it alone. If the Arab leader Hafiz al-Asad today represents all the Arabs, the Arabs must represent

Hafiz al-Asad. We must recognize this country's internal and external task today should be decisive. The working class is the backbone of all the masses and has a great responsibility to deepen economic and political awareness, and reinforce the march of progress and socialism. We will all remain steadfast in the arena of a great battle that reinforces and protects the people's achievements and a cohesive economy unaffected by conspiracies. We will always meet together because our meetings always achieve progress.

Al-Zu'bi Receives DPRK Finance Minister

JN101510 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1215 GMT 10 Feb 87

[Excerpts] People's Assembly Speaker Mahmud al-Zu'bi has received Ms Yun Ki-chong, member of the Korean Workers Party [WPK] Central Committee, minister of finance, and head of the Syrian Arab-Korean Friendship Society and her delegation, with the DPRK ambassador attending. Al-Zu'bi stressed Syria's interest in promoting bilateral ties, especially in parliamentary affairs, and continuing cooperation and coordination in all matters of common interest. Al-Zu'bi noted the important part the Friendship Society can play in deepening bilateral relations and exchanging visits and expertise. The speaker reiterated Syria's determination to pursue the struggle against imperialist and Zionist challenges until our Arab nation realizes true freedom, and praised the DPRK's support for Syria's struggle and just Arab causes.

He also declared Syria's support for the Korean people's just struggle to reunite the two parts of Korea and their firm stand against hostile imperialist plots and their agents in Southeast Asia. [Passage omitted]

Ms Yun Ki-chong said she and her delegation were highly impressed with Syria's success in different areas of development under the leadership of President Hafiz al-Asad. She stressed Korea's firm support for Arab causes and Syria's struggle against hostile imperialist and Zionist schemes.

Al-Ahmar Receives DPRK Party Delegation

JN121511 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1215 GMT 12 Feb 87

[Text] Damascus — Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, Socialist Arab Ba'th Party assistant secretary general, received a Korean Workers Party [WPK] delegation today headed by Comrade Kim Kuk-hun, Central Committee member and Popular Organizations Bureau first deputy director. The meeting was attended by Comrade Muhammad Zaydan, Ba'th Party Central Committee member, and the DPRK charge d'affaires in Damascus. Talks during this meeting dealt with ties of friendship and cooperation between the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party and the WPK and between Syria and the DPRK.

During the meeting Comrade al-Ahmar reviewed the transformations, successes, and developments achieved by the country, as well as the role played by Syria under the leadership of comrade struggler Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the party and president of the Republic, in confronting imperialist and Zionist plans against the Arab nation's struggle. He also referred to the savage imperialist onslaught against the Arabs in general, and Syria in particular, for resisting imperialist plans and Zionist aggression. Comrade al-Ahmar expressed the party's and Syria's appreciation of the DPRK people and leadership for supporting the Arab struggle against aggression to liberate occupied Arab territories and regain usurped Arab rights.

Comrade Kim Kuk-hun expressed his appreciation of Syria's achievements under the leadership of the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party and its secretary general, comrade struggler Hafiz al-Asad. He affirmed his party and country support Syria and the Arab nation in their just struggle.

Reports on Prisoners-Hostage Swap 'Unfounded'

TA121125 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 12 Feb 87

[Text] The State Attorney's Office says reports of the intention to release terrorists in exchange for hostages or prisoners are unfounded. This remark was included in the state's reply to the bereaved families' appeal to the High Court of Justice. Our legal affairs correspondent Gil'ad Sher reports the state's reply emphasizes the prisoners issue is being handled with consideration for the feelings of the bereaved families as well as for the political and security remifications of the issue. The State Attorney's Office notes, however, Israel has an obligation to IDF soldiers who are held prisoner by the cruel enemy and to their families. The entire issue is under serious discussion by the most senior and best qualified elements in the country.

More Reportage on U.S.-Iran Arms Investigation

Shamir Rejects U.S. Appeal

TA121301 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 12 Feb 87 p 2

[Report by political correspondent 'Aqiva Eldar]

[Text] Weapons dealer Ya'aqov Nimrodi yesterday gave Cabinet Secretary Elyaqim Rubinstein documents and details supporting his version of the Iran weapons deal. Rubinstein, who has been appointed by the prime minister to be Israel's liaison man with the United States in the affair, also received information from former Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche, Al Schwimmer, and the prime minister's antiterrorism adviser 'Amiram Nir.

According to the arrangement with the U.S. Administration, Rubinstein will receive the U.S. questionnaires next week, and he himself will answer them after he studies the details provided by the four people involved.

In a briefing to political correspondents yesterday, it was reported the prime minister rejected a U.S. appeal to interview the four. Shamir claims they were representatives of the Israeli Government and, therefore, they cannot report to a foreign government, but only to their own. If the U.S. commission of inquiry will not be satisfied with the written replies, they will have the option of turning to the Israeli liaison man, who will convey the appropriate explanations to Abraham Sofaer, the Administration's liaison man.

Shamir 'Not Very' 'Involved'

TA121716 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 12 Feb 87

[Text] Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir stated this evening that during his tenure as foreign minister he was not very much involved in the Iran affair. However, now that he has seen all the pertinent material it is clear to him that actions took place of which he was not aware. Nevertheless, he is as responsible for these actions as his colleagues. Our political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami reports Mr Shamir emphasized Israel should not be accused in the affair, and Israel has nothing to hide. Our political correspondent notes the prime minister was replying to questions by correspondents at his office.

Peres: Shamir 'Full Partner'

TA130751 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 13 Feb 87 p 1

[Report by Ilan Kfir]

[Text] For the first time since the Iranian affair was uncovered, Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir yesterday revealed he was not informed about all the details of the affair and was not party to all the decisions and moves. In a closed forum meeting, Shamir said: This was Peres' and Rabin's operation. Had they not asked me for David Kimche, who was then the Foreign Ministry director general, it is doubtful whether they would have turned to me at all. Shamir claims that only recently, following talks with Ya'aqov Nimrodi and David Kimche and after he read their full report on the operation, has he learned of details about which he was not aware and of amazing blunders that occurred. The prime minister implicitly lays the responsibility for all that happened during the operation on Peres and Rabin.

Shim'on Peres reacted to Shamir's comments by saying: He knew about the Iranian operation from beginning to end and was a full partner. Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche participated in the operation and briefed Shamir.

Alignment ministers claim Peres and Rabin have proof Shamir was a full partner. They point to the fact that 'Amiram Nir, who was responsible for the second stage of the operation, serves today as Shamir's antiterrorism adviser.

Peres Responds to Shamir Remarks on Conference

TA121603 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1500 GMT 12 Feb 87

[Text] The Labor Party Central Committee is currently discussing relations with the Likud, as well as Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir's remarks to *The Washington Post* that the international conference is, in his opinion, Shim'on Peres' private hobby. Our party affairs correspondent Yaron Deqel is in the broadcasting van and will be reporting from the Labor Party Central Committee:

[Deqel — live] Good evening from the Labor Party Central Committee, which is currently meeting in Tel Aviv. It seems the committee will not pass any effective resolutions on the Alignment's position on early elections. However, a great deal of bitterness and anger against the Likud looms over the Central Committee session. We asked one of the ministers arriving here: What will you discuss? His reply: We will let off lot of steam and gas.

Upon arriving at the meeting, Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres addressed the interview Prime Minister Shamir gave to *The Washington Post*, in which the latter said, among other things, the international conference is Shim'on Peres' private hobby. Here is the foreign minister's reaction:

[Begin Peres recording] Opposition to an international conference is also the private hobby of Mr Shamir. [end recording]

As for Mr Shamir's remark in that same interview that it stands to reason those who support an international conference also advocate a return to the 1967 borders, Shim'on Peres' comment was:

[Begin Peres recording] If that is so, then Mr Begin also advocated a return to the 1967 borders because he favored an international conference as an opening for direct negotiations. Indeed, by the same token it may be said those who are opposed to an international conference object to peace — these statements would be correct to the same extent. [end recording]

We asked the foreign minister where this tension was leading to, and his reply was just two words: An argument. He did not use the word elections. The tension between the Alignment and the Likud was also reflected in Mr Peres' remarks in the conference hall. There the vice prime minister also referred to Mr Shamir's remarks in the *Post* interview that he knew nothing about the arms sales to Iran when they began. Peres commented on these allegations today, saying: The first official contacts on the Iran affair were made by David Kimche, then director general of the Foreign Ministry, who then proceeded to brief the foreign minister.

Referring to the argument over the budget, the vice prime minister told Labor Party Central Committee members: A decision must be made on whether there is or is not money. If there is money, then let us give up the cuts in allocations for education, health, and agriculture. Did we slash the budget just to hand out grants to Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza? Peres asked rhetorically.

He then again addressed the question of an international conference, saying: There is an understanding with some Arab countries that a conference will not replace direct negotiations. Those same people who objected to the Camp David accords are trying to intimidate us, Peres said. Ever since the Camp David accords they have been trying to frighten us with the concept of peace.

'Uzi Bar'am, the Labor Party secretary general, listed three conditions that must be met for the Alignment to remain in the unity government: 1) maintaining a noninflationary economy: 2) assisting manufacturing sectors: 3) continuing the peace process.

Murphy: 'Crisis Might Develop' Over Conference

TA130545 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0500 GMT 13 Feb 87

[Text] U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy has said Secretary Shultz' message to Prime Minister Shamir on the international conference was aimed at reexamining the idea, not at creating a government crisis in Israel. Speaking to Nimrod Novik, the foreign minister's political adviser, Mr Murphy reiterated the U.S. concern that an internal crisis might develop in Israel over the international conference.

Ceausescu Rejects Transit for Soviet Jews

TA121341 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 12 Feb 87 p 2

[ITIM report]

[Text] Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu has rejected the proposal raised by Romania's chief rabbi, Moshe Rosen, to fly Soviet Jewry out of the country via Romania.

At a World Jewish Congress meeting in Tel Aviv, Israel, Rabbi Rosen said the Romanian president had responded negatively to the proposal, noting it did not appear feasible.

Referring to the struggle for Jewish emigration from the Soviet Union, Rabbi Rosen said the slogan "let my people go" had failed. Neither had the radical struggle with the Soviet leaders brought the hoped-for results.

Rabbi Rosen explained the success of the struggle in Romania by the fact that the exit of Jews from that country had suited Romanian interests. "This method should also be tried in the dialogue with the Soviet leaders," the rabbi said.

As for the literary expressions of severe anti-Semitism in Romania which appear in poetry, prose, and venemous articles, Rabbi Rosen said this was a marginal phenomenon and should not be taken seriously. The rabbi stressed, however, he reacts to any example of anti-Semitism that appears in public or in the press.

Air Force Raids 'Terrorist Base' South of Sidon

TA130507 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0500 GMT 13 Feb 87

[Text] Israeli Air Force planes attacked a terrorist base south of Sidon last night. All our aircraft returned safely and the pilots reported good hits. This has been reported by the IDF spokesman. The target is located in the 'Ayn al-Hulwah refugee camp and served as a terrorist organization's command post, from which they planned and launched operations.

Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal reports the attack was carried out around 0100 [2300 GMT]. This is the first time in a long while the Air Force has carried out a night raid.

Yesterday, Air Force planes attacked early in the morning.

Further Raids Reported

TA131118 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1100 GMT 13 Feb 87

[Text] The Air Force has struck targets in Lebanon for the second time in 24 hours. Following a 0100 [2300 GMT] aircraft raid on terrorist bases at the 'Ayn al-Hulwah camp on the southern edge of Sidon, helicopter gunships struck areas east of the city, near the Al-Miyah Wa Miyah camp and 'Ayn al-Hulwah once again. All aircraft returned safely to base, and pilots reported accurate hits.

A military spokesman did not say which of Lebanon's terror groups were targeted in the air strike.

Egyptian Crew of 'Terrorist' Ship Released
TA131142 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1100 GMT 13 Feb 87

[Text] Israel is releasing the 8 Egyptian crewmen of the ship intercepted several days ago with 50 Fatah terrorists on board. Our Arab affairs correspondent Aharon Barne'a reports they are currently being transferred to the Rafah border crossing point, where they will be handed over to the Egyptian authorities.

This morning, the eight crew members met with the Egyptian consul general in Tel Aviv at the police headquarters in town. The captain told our correspondent he and his crew were not aware of the passengers' true identity. He claimed they held passports from various Arab countries. The captain also thanked the Israeli authorities for the fine attitude accorded the Egyptians during their detention and questioning in Israel.

LIBYA

Foreign Liaison Source Raps French Role in Chad

LD122019 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1915 GMT 12 Feb 87

[Text] Tripoli, 12 Feb (JANA) — A responsible source at the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison made the following statement:

When intensive efforts are being made to bring about reconciliation among the Chadian sides to achieve a peaceful solution, and when the OAU chairman is working through his contacts to prepare an atmosphere for a solution to the problem within the framework freely defined by Africa, the escalation by France of the military and the political situation, contrary to the efforts being exerted, pushes events toward deterioration and destroys any possibility of calming the situation. This is confirmed by the following:

First, the French dispatch of huge forces for the total occupation of Chad is being done with the deployment of its forces from the east to the west and from the south to the center, for all the world to see. This confirms its actual occupation of Chad in an act of political insolence and without concealing its aggressive objectives.

Second, the French attitudes resulting from its policy in Chad confirm its double talk; that is, what it declares contradicts what it implements, and its deeds betray its words.

France has lost credibility because when it speaks about the need to achieve peace in Chad, we find it militarily occupying this African country completely.

Third, with this logic in Chad, France speaks the language of force, that of the Jaguar, the Mirage, missiles, and heavily armed armies, to confirm with this behavior the logic that continues to govern its attitudes and policy in Africa and in other parts of the world.

It is regrettable that France appears in this aggressive situation. It alone maintains the ugly face of colonialism and practices this language, which was deserted by the world and has been considered barbarous since World War II, as though the world continues to live in the Middle Ages.

JANA Examines Egypt's Involvement in Chad

LD121802 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1525 GMT 12 Feb 87

[Excerpts] Tripoli, 12 Feb (JANA) — The so-called Muhammad al-Khaznadar, Egyptian President Husni Mubarak's envoy, has arrived in Ndjamena with a letter from Mubarak to his agent counterpart Habre.

The Arab affairs editor comments: This step, which comes a few hours after the revelation of the existence of Egyptian arms and ammunition among the weapons seized by GUNT forces from the remnants of agent Habre's clique, categorically confirms the extent of the Mubarak regime's material and moral involvement in the war waged by the agent Habre against the sons of the Chadian people, side by side with French and U.S. imperialist forces.

The editor adds: We have repeatedly warned against the danger of the role assigned to the Egyptian regime in the Arab region and the African Continent by the engineers of imperialist policy in the Black House and the Elysee. [passage omitted]

The editor concludes by calling on the Arab and African masses and their progressive regimes to confront the agent Mubarak and his counterpart Mobutu, to confine them like a mangy dog so our dark continent avoids the evil of their disease, and for their peoples to struggle to concretize the slogans:—Africa for Africans, and Africa allies only with itself.

JANA Notes Habre Clash With Sudanese Troops

LD121916 Tripoli JANA in English 1751 GMT 12 Feb 87

[Text] Khartoum, al Nowar 12, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — Sudan's Interior Minister "Sayy Ahmad al-Husayn" [quotation marks as received] declared to the Sudanese legislative assembly that the gang of renegade Ibri [Chad's Hissein Habre] has violated the Sudanese territories and clashed with the Sudanese Troops.

The Sudanese minister pointed out that the Sudanese forces have launched an operation to purge the province of "Darfur" from the troops of Ibri's gang since last nasser [as received] month.

JANA's African affairs editor commented on that by saying: "What the gang of renegade Ibri did comes within the context of undisguised plotting against the progressive forces in the African Continent. It also reveals that the broadening of the conspiracy being prepared for in Washington, Paris and Egypt's capital against the Arab revolution to provoke the Sudanese people".

Adding that the declaration of the Sudanese interior minister about the attempts of sabotage by Ibri gang against Sudan comes out to shed more light on the visit of Husni Mubarak's envoy to Ndjamena and its hostile intentions confirmed by the caches of Egyptian arms confiscated by the forces of the Chadian Government of National Unity in battles it fought against the troops of the renegade Ibri gang.

The editor concluded: "From here it becomes clear the validity of the analysis saying that Ndjamena has been converted into a military base against the Chadian people, a provocation to Sudanese people, to the Great al-Fatih Revolution and to all the progressive forces in Africa".

JANA Criticizes Remarks by Senegalese President

LD121925 Tripoli JANA in English 1755 GMT 12 Feb 87

["Abdou Diouf, Parrot of His French Masters" — JANA headline]

[Text] Paris, al Nowar 12, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — The Senegalese President Abdou Diouf gave a statement to *Agence*

France Presse which contained a package of lies about the Chadian issue. He talked about the falacy being spread by the French Government about the presence of Libyan forces in Chad. He asserted the legitimacy of the French colonial presence in Ndjamena claiming that France had intervened on a request from what he called "the government".

JANA's African affairs editor wrote:

"These statements are considered as an obvious invitation to occupation of not only Chad but the whole of Africa. This is not strange coming from Abdou Diouf, for his very presence is dependent on French protection, for his interior minister and his personal safety guard is a Frenchman called "Pier Colon" who publicly carries a French nationality certificate".

He went on: "So, if Abdou Diouf is in such humiliating situation, it is not strange that he utters such statements that stress his full obedience to France".

He said: "If we added that Senegal under Abdou Diouf is seen as a French base with 4,000 French troops inside it, his sensitivity towards colonialism and colonialists is not absent. So how can he talk about France's occupation of Ndjamena while he does not find anything wrong in France's occupation of his country and in states [as received] the one that protect him and his regime?".

The editor concluded: "So, his talking about the legitimacy of the presence of French forces in Chad and his seeing of the gang of renegade Ibri as a "government", is nothing but an expression of the disarray Diouf is experiencing. There is nothing to be said except: The hour of the Senegalese people's march to liberate its country from French occupation is due and has become more than ever before a necessity".

Officials Inspect 'Artificial River' Project

LD072213 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic
2000 GMT 7 Feb 87

[Text] The secretary and some members of the General People's Committee concluded a tour this morning to monitor the progress of work at the great artificial river.

The tour began last Thursday with a visit to the pipe factory in Al-Sarir, where the delegation made an on-site inspection and listened to detailed theoretical explanations by the Libyan Arab engineers about what has been accomplished in the first stage of the great artificial river project, now in its final stages.

They visited the water reservoir project in (Ijdabiya) and the pipe factory in Al-Burayqa, where the latest reports from the department for implementing and administering the great artificial river project said the production of the two pipe factories in Al-Sarir and Al-Burayqa through the end of last month was 11,266 prestressed pipes of 4 meters in diameter and 7.5 meters in length.

The preliminary digging work at the (Ijdabiya) water reservoir is 99 percent completed.

This huge reservoir is 1,000 meters in diameter and its capacity is 4 million cubic meters, which will be received at the rate of 2 million cubic meters from two lines of Tazirbu and Al-Sarir wells. They will then be directed to Sirte and southwest Banghazi.

[Video shows shots of explanations in front of a model of the project, then construction work using huge pipes and cranes]

MAURITANIA

Cape Verde's Pereira Ends Visit, Comments

AB101050 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French
0730 GMT 10 Feb 87

[Excerpts] Colonel Maayouia Sidi Ahmed Ould Taya, chairman of the CMSN and president, yesterday saw off Cape Verdean President Aristides Pereira, who left Nouakchott at the conclusion of an official visit to Mauritania that lasted several days. [passage omitted]

Prior to his departure, President Aristides Pereira gave his impression of his visit to Mauritania. He expressed satisfaction with the visit and thanked Taya for affording him the opportunity to spend a few days with the Mauritanian brothers and have contact with people from all walks of life in the country. President Pereira expressed this satisfaction to Mame Cheikh:

[Begin Pereira recording] Concerning agreements that have been signed, I must say that we continue our journey with a feeling of consolation and encouragement, especially when we know what is going on in the world and what is going on in Africa, particularly as far as economic and social issues are concerned.

I am, therefore, leaving with satisfaction and confidence that the agreements we have signed and all the conclusions we have arrived at will not remain mere pieces of paper. We are going to follow them up keenly so they can be effectively translated into practice. [end recording]

Earlier, Col Maayouia Sidi Ahmed Ould Taya and his guest held their last private talks at the presidential palace. The talks took place in the presence of the countries' two foreign ministers. These talks were followed by a joint communique on the official visit to Mauritania by the Cape Verdean president.

MOROCCO

Hassan Cables Lebanese President on Aid to Camp

LD092226 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic
2000 GMT 9 Feb 87

[Summary] King Hassan II has sent Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil a message in which he informed him that he has, pending Al-Jumayyil's acceptance and permission, decided to send a Moroccan Red Cresent airplane, loaded with medical and foodstuffs, to the Palestinians besieged in the Burj al-Barajinah camp. The cargo will be dropped from the air. He is asking

Al-Jumayyil if he will allow the plane, and to make every effort to ensure the aid reaches its destination.

Cape Verdean President Arrives for Talks 9 Feb

LD101449 Rabat MAP in English 1205 GMT 10 Feb 87

[Text] Fes, Feb 10 (MAP) — Cape Verdean President Aristides Maria Pereira arrived here Monday [9 February] on a four-day work visit to Morocco.

Pereira who was welcomed by Moroccan Premier Azeddine Laraki and several cabinet members said in an arrival statement that his visit was aimed at exploring cooperation opportunities between the two countries.

The Cape Verdean head of state recalled the role played by Morocco in the liberation of his country and said he is now seeking further Moroccan assistance in the economic field.

President Pereira is accompanied by a large delegation comprising Foreign Affairs Minister Silvino da Luz, the secretary of state for fisheries Miguel Lima and economic and diplomatic advisers to the president

Accords Signed

LD110231 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 10 Feb 87

[Text] Morocco and the Republic of Cape Verde today signed two agreements on economic, technical, and cultural cooperation. The agreements were signed on the Moroccan side by Abdellatif Filali, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, and by Silvino Manuel de Luz, minister of foreign affairs in the Republic of Cape Verde. These two agreements provide for bilateral cooperation in a number of cultural and economic fields whereby Morocco will assume the training of cadres from the Republic of Cape Verde and provide the necessary expertise and the technical assistance to that Republic, especially in fisheries and agriculture.

After signing the agreements, the Cape Verdean foreign minister said the agreements were important as they will improve bilateral economic cooperation in various economic, cultural, and commercial fields, which will spurt the creation of other sectors of cooperation in the future, such as tourism, training, and technical assistance. He also indicated that the two agreements will clearly reflect the serious and tangible work of bilateral cooperation. With regard to the future of their relations, the Cape Verdean foreign minister stressed the strong political desire to reinforce these relations and to promote them.

Meets King Hassan, Departs

LD122145 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 12 Feb 87

[Text] His Majesty King Hassan II, may God give him victory, received Cape Verde President Aristides Pereira at the Royal Palace in Fes this evening. They spoke privately for an hour after which the African president left Morocco for home. During his visit, which lasted a few days, he visited Fes, Rabat, and Marrakesh, acquainting himself with some development aspects in those areas. President Pereira's visit was crowned with a bilateral cooperation agreement covering several fields.

At Fes airport President Aristides Pereira made a statement in which he said:

[Begin recording in French with superimposed Arabic translation] I take this opportunity to send greetings and thanks to the Moroccan officials, headed by His Majesty King Hassan II, for their overwhelming reception and hospitality. My visit to Morocco has enabled me and the delegation accompanying me to witness the strong friendly ties joining the peoples of Morocco and Cape Verde. During this visit we had an opportunity to discuss all issues of bilateral cooperation and to consolidate this cooperation with the signing of several agreements. In an atmosphere of frankness and mutual respect, I discussed with his majesty a number of issues of interest to the African Continent as well as the international situation in general. I also raised with his majesty the prospects of future cooperation on the basis of development and African solidarity. [end recording]

President Pereira was seen off at Fes airport by State Minister Moulay Ahmed Alaoui and Fes Governor Moulay Mehdi Alaoui Murad.

SUDAN

Soviet Experts Arrive To 'Follow Up' on Projects

JN111802 Khartoum SUNA in English 1741 GMT 11 Feb 87

[Text] Khartoum, Feb 11, (SUNA) — A delegation of Soviet experts arrived here yesterday to follow up the implementation of the technical and economic assistance to Sudan specially the rehabilitation of projects built earlier by the Soviet Union.

The projects include rehabilitation of two fruits and vegetables canning factories in Waw and Kuraymah, the onion dehydration factory in Kassala and the milk dehydration factory in Babanusha — all of which had been built by the Soviet Union.

An official source at the Soviet Embassy [said] that another Soviet delegation is expected to arrive shortly to collect information on silos in Al-Qadarif, and Port Sudan, as well as a veterinary research lab and Sawba University Hospital, prior to their rehabilitation.

Southern Party Supports South Council Formation

JN111704 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1420 GMT 11 Feb 87

[Text] Khartoum, 11 Feb (SUNA) — The Sudanese African People's Congress Organization (SAPCO) has supported the recent government resolutions appointing the chairman and members of the the South Council and governors and deputy governors of the three southern regions.

In a statement today, SAPCO pointed out that the resolutions, which it described as appropriate, were critical of the current political situation in the south, which would have led to results unacceptable to the southerners. The statement affirms that those resolutions were arrived at by the government after discussion with all the southern parties.

It has been learned that (Gabriel Yual), member of the South Administration Council, will be sworn in tomorrow by Zayn al-'Abidin al-Sharif al-Hindi, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, at the general secretariat of the Council of Ministers.

Anyanya-II Movement Statement Denounces Rebels

EA111812 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1930 GMT 10 Feb 87

[Text] The Anyanya-II Movement issued a statement today in which it explains that there are people who take the movement as a breeding ground for their unpatriotic goals. The movement warned these people to stop their suspicious activities, whether from inside or outside. The statement stressed the firm stance of the movement toward John Garang's agent movement, a stand that will not change unless John Garang's movement ceases hostilities. The statement called on the sons of the south to realize that the stance of the Anyanya-II Movement will remain firm toward the unity and independence of Sudan because it is striving for the protection, security, and unity of the south first, and that of Sudan and its people second.

Prime Minister Al-Mahdi on 'Private' Visit to UK

For reportage of Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi's private visit to the United Kingdom, including his meeting with Britain's Foreign Minister Geoffrey Howe, see the United Kingdom section of the 12 February Western Europe *Daily Report* and subsequent issues.

ETHIOPIA

Eritreans Claim 5 'Enemy Soldiers' Killed

EA121015 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 0430 GMT 11 Feb 87

[Text] An enemy military vehicle was destroyed by a landmine planted by the engineering units of the EPLF between Fora and (Wia). Five enemy soldiers were wounded in the vehicle, which was destroyed the day before yesterday.

In the second month this year, including this one, [as heard] 28 enemy vehicles have been put out of action, including a tank.

SOMALIA

Ethiopian Air-Ground Attack Repulsed in Togdheer

EA121814 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1700 GMT 12 Feb 87

[Text] A Ministry of Defense report says that at 0600 [0300 GMT] today, Ethiopian forces launched a provocative air and ground attack on different areas of the Togdheer region, including Boholdle, Balli Dogob, Durukhsi, (Goroyohun), Bisika, and (Genyo Laye). This attack was repulsed by the courageous Somali forces. The Ethiopians were defeated and suffered heavy casualties and material losses. Tanks, armored vehicles, self-propelled guns, and soldiers were captured. The report says the fighting stopped at 1400 [1100 GMT].

Radio Halgan: 2 Government Troops Killed 2 Feb

EA121132 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1700 GMT 11 Feb 87

[Text] On 2 February, Somali National Movement [SNM] fighters blew up a room in the police station in Lugh District, Gedo region, and a Toyota vehicle near the station. SNM fighters also killed two soldiers and injured three others at a police checkpoint in Lugh District. After these operations, the regime resorted to its usual step of suppression and killing the innocent pastoralists of the area. Reports say 82 persons, most of them elderly, have been arrested in Lugh District. A curfew has also been imposed there.

CAMEROON

National Bank Signs Agreements With Saudi Bank

AB130932 Yaounde Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 12 Feb 87

[Text] The Societe Cameroonaise des Banques (SCB) today signed two loan agreements worth 4.5 billion CFA francs with the Al-Saudi Bank of Saudi Arabia. According to the loan agreements, 2.5 billion CFA francs will be given in the form of equipment to launch small- and medium-sized enterprises through the SCB. At the ceremony this morning, Mr (Thomas Neubis) represented the Al-Saudi Bank while the SCB was represented by the general manager, Mr (Misoussi Ober).

CHAD

Libyan Air Force Resumes Bombing of Fada, Zouar

AB121906 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French
1845 GMT 12 Feb 87

[Text] The Libyan Air Force bombed the town of Fada last night and Zouar this morning. After a short lull, the Libyan Army [as heard] has returned to the offensive.

LE MONDE on Reinforcement of French Force

PM121522 Paris LE MONDE in French 12 Feb 87 p 6

[Laurent Zecchini dispatch: "'Redeployment' of 'Epervier' Force Has Begun"]

[Text] Ndjamena — According to Western sources, it is believed here that the Libyan Army in northern Chad has indeed been reinforced, albeit perhaps not by as much as the 20,000 men cited by Hissein Habre. According to one expert, Ouadi Doum has thus become the largest air base on the African Continent. Apart from some 3,000 Libyan troops in Tibesti, Tripoli has apparently sent almost 4,000 men to Ouadi Doum and its vicinity and 3,000 to the area around Faya Largeau, not to mention major detachments in Gouro and Ounianga Kebir, for a total of 13,000 men. This figure could doubtless be increased if reinforcements were to come from the bases at Al Kufrah, Sabha, and Matan as Sarra in Libya. Everyone in Ndjamena claims to be expecting a large-scale offensive from Tripoli, stressing that Colonel al-Qadhdhafi cannot endure the humiliation of a major military defeat at the hands of what he regards "an army of tramps."

On the other hand, the reinforcement of the French military presence has begun. A "surveillance radar" system designed to monitor the airspace above eastern Chad has been installed at Abeche or Biltine. As seems to be suggested by the low-altitude incursion of a Libyan Tupolev-22 aircraft above (Sarh) airport in southern Chad at 1730 hours on 4 January, the monitoring of Chad's airspace was not perfect. True, no radar system can entirely guard against Libyan aircraft violating Sudan's airspace, for instance.

Since Sunday [8 February], artillery units have been reaching Abeche and Biltine, the latter located 130 km directly south of the 16th Parallel. Work is under way there to prepare the facilities to house the French troops.

These troops, some of whom came from Bouar by road, are largely composed of intervention forces. Presumably there is no question of these two forward posts' extending the French force's range of action. Only Transall transport aircraft can land on the dirt runways at Abeche and Biltine. Repairs to the concrete runway at Abeche, largely destroyed by Libyan troops in 1979 and 1981, would not only take a very long time but also be a considerable logistical effort.

An antiaircraft defense system will be gradually installed at these two locations, and there is a possibility that Gazelle helicopters equipped with HOT missiles will be stationed there. According to some sources, this "redeployment" could be completed within a week. By that time the "Epervier" force could total approximately 2,400 men.

Mauritanian POW's Explain Libyan Intentions

AB121643 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French
1330 GMT 12 Feb 87

[Text] Fourteen Mauritanian prisoners belonging to the Islamic Legion, who were questioned 10 February by the national press [words indistinct], were interviewed by journalists of AFP, *Le Monde*, *Figaro*, TF-1, [word indistinct] this morning. These 14 prisoners, captured by the FANT during the latest fighting in Zouar, explained to the journalists the conditions of their conscription and Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's true intentions in Chad.

The press organs, which have come to our country one after another since the latest (?Libyan attacks), are convinced about the colonel of Tripoli's determination to occupy our territory [words indistinct].

Sudanese Delegation Concludes Visit, Departs

AB121627 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French
1330 GMT 12 Feb 87

[Excerpts] The visit to our country by [words indistinct] ended today. While in the country, the Sudanese delegation held a working session with a Chadian delegation led by the secretary of state for foreign affairs and international cooperation. [Words indistinct] Sudan to help find a solution to the Chadian conflict.

Shortly after the audience with the president this morning and prior to his departure from Ndjamena, Dr Ali Hasan Taj al-Din [member of the Sudanese Presidential Council] spoke to the national press about his stay in our country.

[Begin Taj al-Din recording] We had the pleasure and honor to visit our second country, Chad, within the framework of (?relations) between Sudan and Chad. Today, we had the honor of being received by the president. We discussed relations between our two countries and our two peoples. [passage indistinct] [end recording]

Dr Ali Hasan Taj al-Din left Ndjamena this morning following a 3-day stay in our capital. The Sudanese leader's visit falls within the framework of Sudanese mediation efforts to find a solution to the Chadian-Libyan conflict. Security, stability [words indistinct] between Chad's neighbors and Libya. This is taken into consideration by the Sudanese Government in its mediation efforts. Our neighbor to the east is directly concerned with this conflict, because it shares a 1,300 km border with us and a roughly 300 km border with Libya. Sudan is therefore particularly concerned about any aggravation or prolongation of the conflict. That is why it offers its good offices to help find a peaceful solution to the conflict. [passage omitted]

This Sudanese initiative is very comforting to the Chadian leaders, who are committed to dialogue and consultation, as opposed to the Libyan regime that [words indistinct] to sow diversion or sabotages all mediation efforts [words indistinct].

Trade Union Delegation Returns From Iraq
AB130930 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 0530 GMT 13 Feb 87

[Text] The Chadian Confederation of Trade Unions delegation, which visited Baghdad on 31 January, returned to Ndjamena 10 February. In the Iraqi capital, the Chadian and Iraqi trade unions established friendly relations between the workers of the two countries and elaborated a protocol agreement covering all areas of trade union cooperation.

BENIN

USSR Ambassador Reviews Bilateral Ties

AB120937 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 0615 GMT 11 Feb 87

[Joseph Bobodji report on news conference given by Valentin Pavlov, Soviet ambassador to Benin, at his residence in Cotonou on 10 February]

[Text] The news conference, which brought together journalists and executive members of the union [Beninese Journalists Union] and the Soviet ambassador, is indeed informative. Approximately 15 questions regarding international, regional, and bilateral cooperation; the arms race; Soviet domestic policy; and social issues constituted the subjects for discussion.

First of all, in his introductory remarks, Comrade Valentin Pavlov summarized the peace initiatives undertaken by his country in 1986, the International Year of Peace. He illustrated this overview with the letter addressed by His Excellency Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev to the UN secretary general at the beginning of this year. In his introduction, the ambassador explained how his country views the establishment of peace and strives for its achievement. He stressed its importance for mankind and discussed the means to achieve a balanced world where peace that generates development reigns. The ambassador then dealt with the issue of bilateral relations between the Soviet Union and Benin. This issue was drawn from the communique issued following President Kerekou's visit to the USSR. According to the ambassador, that cooperation must be reactivated in all fields — military, political, economic, and socio-cultural. The USSR gives everything that Benin requests, the Soviet ambassador replied in response to a question from Beninese journalists on the content of his country's aid.

Comrade Valentin Pavlov then gave the reasons behind the major decisions of the last CPSU congress, such as the creation of family enterprises. North-South cooperation must be based on frank dialogue, a balance of power, and international security, the Soviet diplomat stressed.

Comrade Valentin Pavlov made some clarifications on the partial withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan. According to the ambassador, Afghanistan, which is a neighboring country of the USSR, must be protected from imperialist maneuvers in respect of its sovereignty, and that is what the USSR is striving for.

Yesterday's news conference dealt with the issue of the SALT II agreement and the Reagan-Gorbachev meeting in Reykjavik. According to the Soviet diplomat, the Reykjavik meeting, however, raised the issue of nuclear disarmament at an unprecedented level [words indistinct] to a world which is continuing its efforts to achieve the total reduction and the (?peaceful) use of nuclear arms. These efforts will eventually lead to positive results.

The role of the communist youth in the USSR'S foreign policy, and its cooperation with the Benin Revolutionary Youth Organization, has been the subject of a fruitful debate. The ambassador seized the opportunity to announce the upcoming arrival of 600 Soviet youth in our country to exchange experiences and reinforce bilateral friendship. Moreover, the construction of Lenin Square at (Kpakpa) in Cotonou retained the attention of Beninese reporters. On that subject, the Soviet ambassador stated that his country has asked the Beninese authorities to contribute to its construction within the framework of the commemoration of the 70th anniversary of the October revolution. It must also be mentioned that the USSR has been revising and updating its Constitution in consideration of the decisions made at the CPSU Central Committee plenary session which took place in Moscow at the end of January. Comrade Valentin Pavlov ended his conference by quoting from a Beninese song which says: He who wants to be helped to carry an earthenware jar on his head, must first lift it up to his knees. This is an invitation to the Beninese people to work hard. Finally, His Excellency Valentin Pavlov offered the Beninese Association of Journalists two typewriters and three scholarships to study in the Soviet Union.

GHANA

BBC on 'Coup Scare' Following Dinghy Alarm

AB121929 London BBC World Service in English 1709 GMT 12 Feb 87

[Excerpts] Yet another coup scare is bubbling away in Ghana. Flight Lieutenant Jerry Rawlings' government has alleged plots and conspiracies several times since he seized power 6 years ago. This time, there are reports that dissidents came ashore near Accra early this week in a dogs-of-war-style invasion. But the question is where are the invaders now? From Accra Adwoa Yeboah Afari cabled this report.

[Afari] The whereabouts of the dissidents, believed to number about 30, who landed in a dignhy in a fishing village near Accra, remains a mystery. The three rubber boats were first sighted early Monday morning and the occupants seemed to have disappeared into thin air. There have been repeated announcements for the public to be on the alert and to report the presence of any strangers to the security agencies. [passage omitted]

When reporters went with the police to the beach yesterday, fishermen told them that they had seen the dinghies at about 6 [0600 GMT] on Monday morning floating near the shore and then brought the boats in. They later made a report to the local Committee for the Defense of the Revolution. Press reports say that the boats appeared to have been landed from a larger vessel. [passage omitted] Items found in the boats include six oars, gas cylinders, one rocket signal, two hand [word indistinct] a flashlight, and batteries. The *Ghanaian Times* reported yesterday that security agencies had combed through the neighboring villages of Ningo, Prampram, and Kpong, but no arrests were made.

The Greater Accra regional secretary, Mrs Seline Taylor, who also visited the scene, was quoted as wondering if the mystery wasn't a diversionary tactic to focus attention at Kpong, while the real action might be elsewhere in the country. As for the general public, most people aren't sure how to take the whole

thing. But there is no obvious sign of alarm. One reason for this could be that the public has grown used to such incidents.

Negotiations With USSR on Trade Agreement

AB121405 Accra Domestic Service in English
1300 GMT 12 Feb 87

[Text] Negotiations are going on between Ghana and the Soviet Union for the signing of a protocol trade agreement to enable Ghanaian industrialists to import industrial equipment from Moscow. The agreement will be based on a barter system, and it will allow the Soviet Union also to import from Ghana 2000 metric tins of cocoa beans. This is in addition to what it already imports from Ghana. The acting chief director for external trade of the Ministry of Trade, B.K. Agletah, disclosed this in Accra. He said proceeds from the exportation of the additional cocoa will cover Ghanaian import of Soviet machinery and equipment to strengthen the production base of the country's industrial set-up.

Yugoslav, Cuban Envoys Received by PNDC Member

AB122023 Accra Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 12 Feb 87

[Text] A member of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] and chairman of the Economic Commission, Mr Justice Annan, and the Cuban ambassador to Ghana, Mr Nicolas Rodriguez, today reviewed bilateral relations between their two countries. Mr Rodriguez expressed his government's satisfaction with the development of Ghana's economic recovery program. He praised Ghana for achieving a lot of success last year in the political and economic fields and hoped that the years ahead will see an improvement. Mr Rodriguez also said that the level of economic cooperation between the two countries is a clear indication of their excellent fraternal relations. Mr Justice Annan praised Cuba for her tremendous assistance to Ghana in the fields of education, medicine, scientific and technical cooperation. He reviewed progress made so far and underlined some of the new areas where Ghana may require Cuba's assistance as spelled to the joint commission for economic, scientific, and technical cooperation agreement for 1987-88 which has been signed and ratified.

The Yugoslav ambassador to Ghana, Mr Lazar Covic, also called on Mr Justice Annan. Their discussions centered on bilateral cooperation between the two countries. Mr Justice Annan expressed appreciation of the state enterprise system in Yugoslavia. He said Ghana over the years had problems with the state enterprise system and is interested in the Yugoslav experience. The PNDC member noted that state enterprise should not constitute a drain on state resources. He noted that the decentralization of socially owned enterprises has enabled the Yugoslav Government to cater for workers of industries in society at large. He commended the Yugoslav Government for setting the pace for the Kumawu industrial farms complex which is a joint agricultural venture between Ghana and Yugoslavia. Mr Justice Annan called on Yugoslavia to consider extending this to other critical areas of agricultural production in the country. He reaffirmed Ghana's commitment to the Nonaligned Movement, and said that the country would continue to work hard for social justice. Mr Covic said his country is not only interested in bilateral relations, but also interested in the development of friendly countries like Ghana. He assured Ghana of his country's preparedness to assist in other agricultural ventures. Mr Covic asked the government to develop the agricultural sector in line with other economic sectors.

Muslim Youth Protest French Presence in Chad

AB121847 Accra Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 12 Feb 87

[Text] Thousands of Muslim youths today demonstrated through some of the principal streets of Accra against the presence of French troops in Chad. They carried placards some of which read: More terrorists from Africa, America, France and Britain are sucking blood of Africans; and stop exploitation of Africa.

In a protest note to the French Government through the French mission in Ghana, the demonstrators asked France to stop interfering in the internal affairs of Africa, especially Chad. They also expressed their support for the resolution passed by the OAU calling on France to withdraw its troops from Chad immediately. The protest note reads in part: You did the same thing to Togo against Ghana by sending troops to fight against Ghana when Ghana had no ill motive against Togo. The demonstrators called on France to stop its dirty plan against Libya and Ghana, and allow the OAU to solve problems that affect Africa.

MALI

Agreement Signed for Saudi Fund Loan 12 Feb

AB121750 Bamako Domestic Service in French
1500 GMT 12 Feb 87

[Text] A loan agreement was signed today at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs between the Saudi Fund for Development and Mali. The amount covered by the agreement is 22 million Saudi riyals, that is, about 2 billion CFA francs. This loan is meant for the support project for public institutions, a project aimed at resolving the economic and financial problems of the Malian public sector in the framework of the public enterprises restructuring program being undertaken by Mali in collaboration with the World Bank.

The agreement was signed for the Malian side by the minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation, Mr Modibo Keita, and for the Saudi side by the assistant managing director of the Saudi Fund, Dr (Abdelaziz al-Turki). Commenting first on the agreement, the assistant managing director of the Saudi Fund for Development expressed the full significance of his country's participation in such a project.

[Begin (Al-Turki) recording in Arabic fading into French translation] Participation in a project of this nature clearly underlines the Fund's concern to stand by friendly developing countries in their distress and to contribute to the solution of the problems that hinder their progress. As you know, Mr Minister,

the Fund has worked since its founding in 1975 for the development of cooperation with the Malian Government. The Fund has since provided the Malian Government with loans totalling 203 million Saudi riyals, equivalent to 18.5 billion CFA francs. A pledge has also been made for other loans totalling 192.74 million Saudi riyals, equivalent to 17.5 billion CFA francs, concerning which loan agreements will be signed later.

Mr Minister, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, a developing country itself, is completely aware of the serious challenges posed by development. That is why the government of the Kingdom, with its leader, King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz Al Sa'ud, the custodian of the two holy mosques, is determined to continue its support to your country to help you overcome these difficulties and to realize these priority projects in the various sectors. This support is either channelled directly through the Saudi Development Fund or through international and regional development institutions, to which the kingdom makes very important contributions. [end recording]

The minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation, Mr Modibo Keita, hailed this demonstration of solidarity toward our country:

[Begin Keita recording] This extremely important project is one of the current concerns of the Government of the Republic of Mali. Moreover, we know that the Saudi Development Fund has already made effective contributions to many other fields of our country's economic and social life, from the rural sector, to the sociocultural sector, to energy and road infrastructure. The dams of Selingue, Manantali, the Sevare-Gao, and many other projects — such as environmental projects and housing — come to mind. The people of Mali appreciate this great contribution, which should serve as an example of solidarity throughout the world. Therefore, Mr Director, I wish here to pay glowing tribute to your organization for its remarkable contribution to the economic and social development of my country, a country that has been confronted with particularly difficult circumstances, worsened by its landlocked situation and the fall in its export earnings. [end recording]

NIGERIA

British Visa Office in Lagos Ordered Closed

AB121340 Paris AFP in English 1335 GMT 12 Feb 87

[Text] Lagos, Feb 12 (AFP) — Nigeria's military government has ordered the closure of the British High Commission (Embassy) visa office in Lagos, 10 days after it opened, the High Commission's spokesman said Thursday.

The official, Ian Kydd, said the Nigerian authorities told the high commissioner Wednesday that visa applicants were obstructing traffic on the road leading to Dodan Barracks, the seat of government.

Nigeria initially asked for an immediate closure, Mr Kydd said, "but we were led to believe we could keep operating until Friday."

"We are currently engaged in urgent discussions with the Nigerian authorities to see whether a sensible, mutually agreeable solution can be reached," he added. Since Wednesday the visa office had only been processing visa applications already received, Mr. Kydd said. Last week, the first week of operation of the six-story office on Awolowo Road, immigration officials received 1,100 applications for visas and granted about 900, Mr Kydd said.

The visa office was set up after Britain started requiring visas for visitors from five Commonwealth countries, including Nigeria, as part of an immigration control policy. Last year, about a quarter of a million Nigerians visited Britain.

Government Reverses Central Bank Decision

AB122011 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 12 Feb 87

[Text] The Federal Government has reversed the decision of the Central Bank to impose an exchange rate of 3 naira 50 kobos to the United States dollar on the Second-Tier Foreign Exchange Market, SFEM, transactions this week. The Central Bank had intervened at the bidding session today to cut down on the significant gain made by the naira against the dollar. This was the second time the Central Bank intervened against the naira.

At the bidding a marginal rate of 3 naira to the dollar emerged but the Central Bank intervened and imposed an exchange rate of 3 naira 50 kobo to the U.S. dollar for the week. By this action, it reduced the 23.5 percent appreciation made by the naira to 10.75 percent.

The director of foreign operations at the Central Bank, Mr Joseph Senaiki, told a Radio Nigeria correspondent that the rate of appreciation was too sharp. He contended that nothing had happened in the economy to warrant such a rise in the value of the naira.

The Federal Government, in a swift reaction, overruled the Central Bank and nullified the arbitrary exchange rate set by the bank. The government said market forces should prevail; thus the exchange rate for this week on the SFEM would be 3 naira to the dollar. Last week's rate was 3 naira (?90) kobo to the dollar which represents 23.5 percent appreciation by the naira over the dollar. The 42 dealer banks which participated in today's bidding made no demands with many of them asking for less than their entitlements. Seventy five million dollars was offered for sale, but the dealers were ready to buy only 74.972 million dollars.

SENEGAL

AFP: Diouf Speaks on Foreign, Domestic Issues

AB122001 Paris AFP in French 0910 GMT 12 Feb 87

[By Patrice Collen]

[Text] Dakar, 12 Feb (AFP) — The Chadian problem cannot be settled as long as Libyan occupation troops remain in the northern part of the country, Senegalese President Abdou Diouf

stated in an interview with AFP. According to Diouf, the presence of all foreign troops (Libyan and French) in Chad cannot be put on the same footing. If France went to the rescue of Chad, it was because Chad is occupied, the Senegalese president said, stressing that Paris intervened in Chad at the request of the legitimate government of that country. If all foreign troops are to leave, the Libyan occupation troops should leave first, and when Chad feels secure it can ask the French troops to leave, he pointed out. Any other approach is illogical and unwise, Diouf added. He said the process of national reconciliation is now at an advanced stage in Chad.

The Senegalese president, who is expected to discuss the Chadian issue with Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko, who is scheduled to arrive today in Dakar, pointed out that the issue of the Aozou Strip (a territory in northern Chad claimed by Libya) was separate and should be settled before international bodies like the International Court of Justice in The Hague.

Speaking on the issue of sanctions against South Africa, which had been one of his major concerns while he was OAU chairman from 1985 to 1986, Diouf felt that progress had been made in this area. He emphasized that decisions adopted in Paris last June at the UN conference on sanctions mostly remain a dead end. None of the most important countries took any of the global, punitive, and mandatory sanctions we demanded, he declared.

These sanctions, according to the Senegalese president, are the last peaceful measures before resorting to violence, which will compromise definitely any chance of building a multiracial society. We must act in a massive and global manner (against the Pretoria regime), Diouf stated, stressing that with scattered sanctions, we will wound the beast, but not kill it, and this will make it more dangerous.

On the Western Sahara issue, Diouf reaffirmed that Senegal does not intend to recognize the SDAR as long as a referendum is not organized to determine the wishes of the Saharan people. He admitted that the Saharan issue recently provoked some clouds between Dakar and Rabat, but stressed it was only a misunderstanding, which was quickly cleared up, and that relations with Morocco are now excellent.

Morocco's ambassador to Senegal was called home for consultations in November following a vote at the UN by Senegal in favor of an Algerian resolution.

The Senegalese president stated further that he still favors the organization of an international conference on Africa's debts. He pointed out that he has the agreement and support of French President Francois Mitterrand on this plan, but that a majority of Western nations were against it, preferring negotiations with the individual countries.

Diouf also indicated that Senegal will not present a candidate to head the UNESCO if it is confirmed that Amadou Mahtar M'bow (Senegal) will not seek a third mandate at the end of the year, as has been indicated.

While stressing that Africa is under-represented at the head of important international organizations, Diouf felt that it would be normal for an African to succeed Javier Perez de Cuellar as UN secretary general. He affirmed, however, in a clear and definite manner, that he was not a candidate to succeed Perez de Cuellar.

Speaking about domestic issues, President Diouf said there was no need to change the electoral code. Abdoulaye Wade's Senegalese Democratic Party (PDS), the main opposition party, recently hinted that it would boycott the presidential and legislative elections to be held in February 1988 if changes were not made in the electoral code. Diouf, whose victory in 1983 was contested by the opposition, stressed that he would personally see to it that the elections are held with fairness and discipline.

Diouf expressed disappointment with Senegalese opposition parties which now number 15 and which, according to him, are becoming more aggressive and negative. He hinted that student agitation, which has been paralyzing the University of Dakar for 3 weeks, has been manipulated by the opposition. The students make the claims, but a lot of information collected makes one believe that there are manipulations by the opposition to radicalize the student agitations, he said.

Speaking on the situation in Casamance, in the southern part of the country, which has been experiencing increasingly irredentist agitation for the past few months, Diouf emphasized that it is an exclusively localized state issue that must be treated with firmness. Several clashes recently occurred between the Senegalese Army and separatist groups near the border with Guinea-Bissau, according to reliable sources.

Diouf admitted that no opposition party has supported the separatist stand, but stated the opposition has not clearly and unequivocally condemned it either. According to Diouf, the separatist movements of Casamance are not manipulated from the outside, but the risk should not be ruled out.

Diouf Welcomes Zairian President Mobutu

AB122148 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 12 Feb 87

[Excerpts] Dakar welcomed President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire and his wife early this afternoon. The Zairian presidential couple is on a 48-hour friendly working visit to Senegal. They were welcomed at Dakar Yoff Airport by President Abdou Diouf and his wife, and members of government and the diplomatic corps. From the airport to the presidential palace, the Zairian president was greeted by a very large crowd. Later in the afternoon, the two heads of state went to St Louis. Here is our report by (Golda Ndiaye).

[(Ndiaye)] President Mobutu Sese Seko's friendly working visit continues. This afternoon, President Abdou Diouf and Madam Elizabeth [President Diouf's wife], arrived at St Louis Airport at 1620 to welcome their illustrious guests at 1700. Also present were governor (Sheik Adibodjrou), local officials, and El Hadj (Djidji May). [passage omitted]

Presidents Abdou Diouf and Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire then went to Louga. [passage omitted]

ANGOLA

Soviet Youth Delegation Visits MPLA Youth Group

MB130955 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 13 Feb 87

[Text] For the fourth time, members of Angolan and Soviet youth organizations have met in Luanda to strengthen their friendship and cooperation relations. The official opening ceremony of the fourth friendship and solidarity meeting between the MPLA Party Youth Wing and Leninist Komsomol took place at Luanda Commercial Port yesterday in the precence of youths from the two organizations.

According to the meeting's program, youths of the two organizations will take part in voluntary work in the building of a mausoleum at Quinanga ward in Luanda. Also yesterday, within the framework of the established program, Komsomol youths visited the Angolan National Radio installations where they familiarized themselves with its functioning. Activities carried out by our youth and USSR's Leninist Komsomol will end tomorrow.

ANGOP Commentary on RSA Policy of 'Instability'

MB130823 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 13 Feb 87

[ANGOP commentary: "A Pretext to Perpetuate Instability"]

[Text] Racist South Africa's increasingly intense acts of destabilization against the People's Republic of Angola in recent days clearly demonstrate its greatly aggressive nature. Under the pretext of hot pursuit against Namibian nationalists, South African regular troops continue to invade Angolan territory where, as a preference, they destroy economic and social targets. South African invaders are carrying out, inside Angolan territory, intense air and land patrols on the road linking Xangongo to N'giva, thus preventing the normal movement of vehicles and goods, besides threatening Xangongo.

As it was denounced by the Angolan Defense Ministry on 25 January this year, the military forces of the apartheid regime have attacked a number of areas in Cunene Province, as well as positions of the Angolan Armed Forces, resulting in the loss [desaparecimento] of some border guard troops in the [word indistinct] Chitado position. In the face of demonstrated facts, there are no doubts that racist South Africa's aggression aims at delaying the elimination of banditry, destabilizing southern Africa, and subsequently perpetuating the illegal occupation of Namibia, which continues to be a colony against the wish of the Namibian people and contrary to international public opinion.

There is increasing proof that the Pretoria regime is the sole cause of political, economic, and social instability in southern Africa. Under the protection of the policy of constructive engagement carried out by the United States, acts of destabilization have been intensified against the Frontline States, particularly Angola and Mozambique.

Despite all false arguments put forward by the racists, the world is aware that Pretoria's aggressiveness is equally aimed at preventing the normal development of southern African countries to perpetuate their dependence on South Africa. At a time when the internal struggle against the apartheid regime has considerably intensified, both in South Africa and occupied Namibia, Pieter and company have strongly opted for external aggression to divert the attention of the international public to the existing explosive situation in South Africa. However, this diversionist maneuver by racist South Africa has been fruitless in its objectives. The world continues to follow with particular attention the last days of the desperate apartheid regime. No maneuver will prevent its fall.

Accords Signed With Congo, Tanzanian Parties

MB090636 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 9 Feb 87

[Text] The MPLA-Labor Party, the Congolese Labor Party [PCT], and the Chama Cha Mapinduzi of Tanzanian have established economic, political, technological, scientific, and cultural links under the terms of recently signed accords. The accords were signed by Comrade Kundi Payama, member of the Political Bureau of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee; (Taimba Nabiti), member of the Department of External Relations of the PCT Central Committee; and (Nongongo Ougu) of the Tanzanian party.

FAPLA Details January Military Successes

MB111334 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 11 Feb 87

[Text] During military operations carried out by the FAPLA in the 3d military region, 59 UNITA bandits were killed during the period from 9 January to 5 February. During these operations, FAPLA seized war materiel, destroyed two vehicles and captured two UNITA bandits.

Meanwhile, reports from the 4th military region, which includes Cunene and Bie Provinces, say that 26 UNITA bandits were killed in clashes with FAPLA. According to the Huambo regional station, on that occasion Angolan armed forces captured 104 light weapons and destroyed 600 huts which were used as shelter by the bandits. Our regional station also says that six UNITA bandits surrendered to our authorities and that 160 people were freed by FAPLA from the bandits' yoke.

Delegation Arrives in Cuba for Cooperation Talks

For Havana radio and television reports on the visit to Cuba by an Angolan delegation led by MPLA Politburo member Antonio dos Santos, including the signing of the joint cooperation document between the two nations, see the Cuba section of the 9 February Latin America *Daily Report* and subsequent issues.

MOZAMBIQUE

Reportage on Visit by UK Minister Patten

Pledges To Help Economic Recovery

MB101200 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 10 Feb 87

[Text] Mozambique's minister of cooperation, Jacinto Veloso, has expressed hope that the British Government would support the economic recovery program currently under way in the country. Mr Veloso was speaking in Maputo yesterday at a dinner offered to Britain's minister for overseas development, Christopher Patten. Mr Veloso said that the Mozambican Government has taken important development measures for the recovery of the national economy. He added that the program will demand great efforts, but is is necessary and the Mozambican Government is prepared to carry it out successfully.

The British minister, Mr Patten will have talks on aid and related matters with Mozambican ministers. He told Mr Veloso that Britain would particiapate in the rehabilitation of the Mozambican economy through the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, IMF.

Today Mr Patten is scheduled to visit industrial installations linked to the transport sectors, including the Port of Maputo. Britain has pledged finance for the rehabilitation of the Limpopo Railway that links Zimbabwe to Maputo, and a British firm is involved in managing the Maputo container terminal.

Machungo Meets UK Minister

MB111412 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 11 Feb 87

[Text] Dr Mario da Graca Machungo, prime minister of the People's Republic of Mozambique, received Christopher Patten, UK minister for cooperation [title as heard], in Maputo this morning. These two figures discussed the current state of cooperation between Mozambique and Great Britain. They expressed their governments' desire to see bilateral cooperation developed.

At the meeting, Christopher Patten said, quote: During the talks which we have had with the Mozambican authorities, I made it clear that together with the World Bank, we would like to be among the financiers of your economic rehabilitation program. Christopher Patten also referred to his talks with Jacinto Veloso, his Mozambican counterpart, on the manner in which the 5 million pounds sterling granted to Mozambique by the United Kingdom will be used. During his meeting with Prime Minister Mario da Graca Machungo, Christopher Patten also announced that the United Kingdom will donate 1.5 million pounds sterling to UNICEF and the Oxford Committee for Famine Relief. This money will be used to support Mozambican children living in areas where food is scarce.

A message from Geoffrey Howe, UK secretary of state for foreign and Commonwealth affairs, to Prime Minister Mario Machungo reveals that Great Britain has established a bursary fund in memory of President Samora Machel for Mozambican students of international relations in the most distinguised universities of Great Britain.

Christopher Patten is expected to leave Maputo today. During a meeting with the Mozambique minister of agriculture this morning, Christopher Patten said that his government will send experts to help develop Mozambican agriculture.

Patten on Cooperation, Aid

MB112008 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1730 GMT 11 Feb 87

[Text] At a press conference in Maputo today, UK Minister of Cooperation [title as heard] Christopher Patten stated that his government vehemently repudiates South Africa's apartheid system. Christopher Patten, who has left Mozambique on his return to the United Kingdom, reaffirmed the British Government's intention to cooperate with southern African countries in their efforts to become economically independent from South Africa. He revealed that a large portion of UK finance to SADCC is destined for development projects currently under way in the People's Republic of Mozambique. He said that projects for the rehabilitation of the so-called Beira corridor as well as the Limpopo and Nacala railroads were the beneficiaries of this financing.

Christopher Patten revealed his government's desire to participate in the current economic rehabilitation program in Mozambique, together with other international organizations such as the World Bank.

Christopher Patten spoke about the reasons for a substantial increase in economic relations between Great Britain and Mozambique recently.

[Begin recording] [Patten, in English fading into Portuguese translation] First of all, I think it is undoubtedly the case that our relationship became a great deal closer as a result of the considerable support that we received from the late President Samora Machel toward the restoration of peace in Zimbabwe. We are very grateful for the understanding and help that we received at the time. Secondly, we are aware of the great difficulties facing the countries that are geographically, politically, and economically in southern Africa's frontline. We want to help create an healthier economic equilibrium in the region. We believe that this is the most positive response that we could give to the problems. Obviously, we are going to be much more involved in the support for a number of projects in Mozambique. Thirdly, a growing portion of our budget is being channeled into the Africa reform program, which therefore includes your efforts in Mozambique to reach economic growth on a more solid basis. This is precisely the type of effort that we can support. I share your hope that the security situation will improve. I hope that our help in preparing elements of the armed forces will contribute toward further improvement. [end recording]

Christopher Patten said that his government, together with other EEC member countries, will study an increase in food aid to

Mozambique so that it can deal with the effects of natural disasters.

According to the UK minister of cooperation, British aid to Mozambique has quadrupled since 1982. In 1985, it amounted to more than 8 million pounds sterling or about 2.5 million contos [1 conto equalls 1000 meticals].

GDR Donates Food, Medicines to Tete Province

MB111612 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1500 GMT 11 Feb 87

[Text] The GDR today granted an assortment of material to our country. This material is worth about 120,000 contos [1 conto equals 1000 meticals]. Minister of Mineral Resources Joao Kachamila received this grant. He stressed the GDR's constant support for Mozambique.

This grant is for the Mozambique National Coal Company in Tete Province and includes 1 ambulance, 5 motorcycles, 10 tons of foodstuffs, medicines, and bandages, and construction material for a refrigeration complex as well as a social and cultural center.

Chissano Concludes Working Visit to Gaza

MB081925 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1730 GMT 8 Feb 87

[Summary] President Chissano concluded his first visit to Gaza Province today by presiding over a popular meeting in Malaisse. The meeting centered on an examination of Mozambique's economic situation and an explanation of the economic rehabilitation program. In the meeting, President Chissano also spoke about the country's need to eliminate the armed bandits and to continue the fight against famine. He also said that there was a need for self-reliance and a reduction of external dependence because Mozambique had everything that was needed for its development, namely land, people, correct leadership, and unity. He urged the people to continue fighting in the same way they had fought Portuguese colonialism, with the participation of every Mozambican.

President Chissano also spoke about the exodus of Malaisse's young men to the cities, leaving agricultural tasks to the old people. He urged the relevant authorities to look into the matter.

Yesterday, President Chissano presided over a rally in Chibuto during which he heard that the main problems facing the people there ranged from black marketeering to shortage of exchange products and means of production. Speaking about black marketeering, President Chissano said that in Maputo black marketeers were linked to armed bandits, citing the case of goods which disappear as soon as they are unloaded from ships.

Minister Gauges Mineral Losses Caused by War

MB111609 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1500 GMT 11 Feb 87

[Text](?Figures show) that the national geological sector suffered losses estimated at about $200 million in 1986 due to the war that South Africa is waging on our country through the armed bandits. This was announced by Minister of Mineral Resources Joao Kachamila when he opened a meeting of his ministry's coordinating council today.

55 'Bandits' Killed in Sofala District in 1986

MB111440 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1400 GMT 11 Feb 87

[Text] FPLM killed 55 armed bandits in operations carried out in Sofala Province's Marromeu District last year. These operations resulted in the destruction of three bandit camps in the regions of (Benaze), (Barate), and Nhamife. An assortment of war materiel was also captured from the enemy.

11 'Bandits' Killed in January

MB110929 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0800 GMT 11 Feb 87

[Text] Eleven armed bandits were killed and one captured on 20 January in the (Macuse) and Metuchira regions in Nhamatanda district in Sofala by the FPLM forces. On the same occasion the Mozambique Armed Forces captured three light weapons and four cartridges.

Four Killed in 13 Feb MNR Attack Near Maputo

MB131151 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 13 Feb 87

[Text] Four peasants were killed and several others wounded in an attack by the South African backed MNR terrorists in a zone 15 km west of Maputo city on Monday. According to today's edition of the Maputo daily newspaper *Noticias*, the bandits entered a residence there on Monday night and killed four people of the same family using firearms and axes. Many people in the zone were kidnapped and threatened with death if they did not follow the terrorists' orders. Two children were among the survivors who are now receiving treatment at the Maputo Central Hospital. When chasing the bandits, the Mozambican Armed Forces freed several people who had been forced to live with the terrorists.

NAMIBIA

Political Legitimacy Linked to Economic Stability

MB111524 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1244 GMT 11 Feb 87

[Text] Windhoek Feb 11 SAPA — A disturbing aspect of the SWA/Namibia dispute was that the territory's political fate was of far greater concern to Americans and Europeans than to South

Africans, wrote Professor K.P. Magyar of the University of Durban-Westville in the latest issue of the *Namibian Brief* newsletter. Very few South Africans had firm ideas on how the SWA/Namibian dispute should be resolved, Prof Magyar stated in a review in the privately-funded publication.

"Even more disturbing is my impression that even for those foreign governments which did express active interest in the fate of Namibia, their attention has been diverted to the reform movement in South Africa and the prospects for broadly-based negotiations between the South African Government and internal and external representatives of its own black population." Apart from "very sensitive" political ramifications, such a development held serious negative economic consequences for SWA/Namibia.

The territory's failure to achieve a political settlement and independence had delayed economic reconstruction, which contained major handicaps for the SWA/Namibian Transitional Government. The private sector in SWA/Namibia would hardly be expanded in the present period of constitutional uncertainty, which left the SWA/Namibian Government with only the political realm to assert its competence. "This is unfortunate, as a transitional government ought not to institute forceful political measures until such time as popular legitimacy will authorise broadly-based social changes."

Prof Magyar said the work of the SWA Constitutional Council was particularly problematic. The multi-party Transitional Government had openly extended an invitation to join forces with its major opponent, SWAPO. This was not accepted, but at the same time the Constitutional Council was going ahead with the formulation of a constitution to be submitted to the governemnt for further action. Prof Magyar suggested that instead of pursuing a constitution, the council should draft a "basic law" as was done in West Germany. "This derives from West Germany's recognition that until such time as all Germans are in a position to negotiate and vote on a single constitution, the basic law will serve as the temporary law of the land." A similar procedure adopted in SWA/Namibia would signal to the population that the Transitional Government was prepared to work with representatives of all sectors of society should the opportunity arise to do so.

Prof Magyar wrote in his review that a major problem facing the Transitional Government was that it could not obtain political legitimacy by mere installation. "It must demonstrate its competence, build public support and compromise with other prevailing political forces until a new social balance is attained. Yet Namibia's particular situation in the transitional period, the governemnt's effectiveness may be judged most evidently in the realm of economic development."

The territory's economy was dual in nature, comprising a large traditional sector pursuing non-wage earning subsistence farming, and a minority elite dominating the modern sector engaged in mining, manufacturing, commercial agriculture, services and government. At independence the territory's economy would face severe constraints regardless of which party was in power. SWA/Namibia's geographic location, small, fragmented population, lack of manufacturing base, over-reliance on a limited and volatile mining base, and the extensive integral ties to South Africa would remain as realities for a long time.

"Should a SWAPO-dominated government attempt a massive reorientation of the economy it would quickly run into the realities of its vulnerable international ties." Radical economic change would encourage rising expectations inside SWA/Namibia, but cause "a massive" exodus of capital and skill.

Prof Magyar proposed that the territory's Transitional Government use the time at its disposal to transform the economy gradually to serve an ever-widening national constituency. The Transitional Government, if properly managed, had some distinct advantages but public economic agencies inherited by its were inadequate and outdated.

The profesor stated that as long as SWA/Namibian politics were legally subject to South African veto, the Transitional Government would gain only limited acceptance by the people. The longer that condition prevailed, the less favourable would be the government's bargaining position in national negotiations. Progress toward national acceptance could be made if the Transitional Government undertook a rapid plan for economic development "which will capitalise on the abilities of this government to avoid the pitfalls which a SWAPO-dominated government would encounter."

The two major economic hurdles were to undo the damage done by a colonial economic orientation and the lack of growth as a result of political uncertainty in the last decade. Prerequisites for success were that visible evidence of an economic development roject had to be forthcoming soon and sufficient time to address the interests of all the people of SWA/Namibia.

"Should Namibia be the victim of an unexpected political shock such as the attainment of overnight independence yielded by South Africa for political reasons, the prospects for economic development would greatly suffer as the entire focus would be on a political settlement. And the political settlement could well involve much more than a simple transfer of total power to a Pretoria-instituted or SWAPO-dominated government. Without a firm economic base, the political settlement could easily turn into a major internal contest for power which this fragile land could ill afford," Prof Magyar wrote.

Nujoma Assures Frontline States on Support

MB091005 Dakar PANA in English 0947 GMT 9 Feb 87

[Text] Luanda, 9 Feb. (PANA) — Speaking in Luanda at a ceremony to launch the United Nations Vocational Training Centre for Namibia (UNVTCN) at Ruacra-Sumbe in Angola, a medical clinic and water improvement project to which the Nigerian Southern Africa Relief Fund donated 100,000 U.S. dollars, SWAPO President Sam Nujoma said that SWAPO always considered Nigeria as part of the Frontline States. Though situated thousands of kilometres away, in practical terms, Nigeria and its people are always on the side of the oppressed people of Namibia.

President Nujoma, further said that SWAPO has been able to confront the racist regime at all fronts, because of the active support of Nigeria which supplements what the other Frontline States are practically doing on the spot in southern Africa.

He assured Nigeria, Frontline States and all progressive forces supporting the Namibian struggle that their support was not wasted as SWAPO will soon seize the reigns of power in Namibia.

Presenting a cheque of 100,000 U.S. dollars, on behalf of the Southern Africa Relief Fund of Nigeria, Nigeria ambassador to Angola, Chief Victor Chimbudu said this donation was just one other aspect of Nigeria's efforts in supporting SWAPO's tremendous efforts on behalf of Africa to free the remaining vestiges of colonialism in Africa.

The Southern Africa Relief Fund of Nigeria is a creation of the Nigerian people in partnership with the government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria to battle for the total defeat of apartheid and colonialism in southern Africa.

SWATF Reports 235 SWAPO Killed in 1987

MB121337 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1203 GMT 12 Feb 87

[Text] Windoek Feb 12 SAPA — Security forces from northern SWA/Namibia have shot and killed 63 SWAPO insurgents in various skirmishes in the last 16 days, the SWA Territory Force said in Windhoek today. The South African-led security forces suffered no losses.

In a statement the SWATF gave no further details of the clashes, but added that the latest fatalities of SWAPO's armed wing brought to 235 the number of insurgents who had died to date this year. According to SWATF statistics, a total of 645 SWAPO insurgents were killed last year compared to 599 in 1985.

The number of operational deaths in the war zone in the first 42 days of this year now stands at 299 at least, including 48 Angolan FAPLA soldiers and 14 members of the security forces, as well as a number of civilians.

The SWAFT statement said the security forces had seized quantities of armaments since the beginning of this year, including 1261 mortar bombs, 328 RPG-7 rockets, 278 handgrenades, 267 rifle grenades, 198 anti-personnel mines, 130 anti-vehicle mines, 203 rifles, 18 machine-guns and 293 kg of explosives.

Johannesburg Claims SWAPO Losing Fight

MB120805 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 12 Feb 87

[Station commentary]

[Text] The opinion of an American international relations expert that South Africa is winning the war against SWAPO is significant. It is significant not only from the point of view of SWA/Namibia and South Africa itself, but also for the whole southern African region, and in fact the entire Western world. The expert opinion is that South Africa is on the verge of becoming one of the very few countries in world history to win a counterrevolution.

The man expressing this view is Dr Allan Sebroskiy of the Center for Strategic and International Studies at Georgetown University. In a television interview in Johannesburg after returning from a visit to the operational area in northern SWA/Namibia, he said there was no doubt that South Africa was winning the war against SWAPO. It was imperative, Dr Sebroskiy said, that South Africa remained involved in SWA/Namibia. If South Africa were to withdraw from the territory there would be a repetition of the experience of many other African countries. The territory would lapse into deterioration and ruin. He said the choice will be between a gradual decline and a precipitate decline.

The Dr Sebroskiy view of the situation in SWA/Namibia coincides with exactly with that of British journalist, James Macnolan whose in-depth reports on the territory appeared in the *Sunday Telegraph* toward the end of last year. It was also his firm conclusion that South African and SWA security forces were winning the war against SWAPO. He wrote: We are about the see only the second successful counterrevolution this century. The first was the British victory over communist terrorists in Malaya in the 1950's.

SWAPO will not only never win the war, but is actually losing it. Clearly, SWAPO has no chance of establishing a Marxist government in Windhoek by force. As the use of force is the only way in which Marxist governments have been installed in the world, the people of SWA/NAMIBIA can rest assured that communists will never hold power in Windhoek.

SOUTH AFRICA

P.W. Botha Cancels Meeting With Press Group

MB121516 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1513 GMT 12 Feb 87

[Text] Cape Town Feb 12 SAPA — The government had no choice but to continue with the general implement of the existing emergency media regulations, the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, said today. It served no purpose to continue with the meeting between the Newspaper Press Union [NPV] representatives and the cabinet committee which was scheduled for tomorrow, Mr Botha said in a press statement. It had become apparent that the NPU, the Media Council, and particularly the editorial personnel of the newspapers involved, had been unable to reach consensus on the question of subjecting themselves to an amended code of conduct.

Mr Botha sketched the background of three meetings between himself, members of the cabinet and members of the NPU on three previous occasions (November 28 and December 5 and 9 last year) at which the problems with certain publications promoting a revolutionary climate was discussed and planned action against them outlined. Mr Botha said on December 5 the representatives of the press had acknowledged South Africa was under a revolutionary onslaught and agreed it was necessary to do

everthing possible to avoid supporting those who sought revolutionary change. They had noted the Media Council had not been created to deal with the new revolutionary circumstances and the resulting state of emergency.

They had noted that on November 28 he had suggested that the Media Council was an unsatisfactory mechanism for press regulation and had to be improved. They were of the opinion the mechanism had to be reviewed.

The NPU participants in the December 5 talks were later severely criticised by the SA Society of Journalists and "other radical organisations."

At the meeting of December 9, the NPU announced there had been divergent views in consulting their editors, the chairman and alternative chairman of the Media Council. The constitution and code of conduct of the Media Council could only be amended after 21 days written notice and a committee was appointed to discuss the issue with the council.

"The NPU and the editors had decied that, in the meantime, any regulations which might be promulgated by the government to deal with the state of emergency should be applicable to all media," the statement says.

A further meeting between the NPU and the committee of cabinet ministers was arranged for February 13 to consider any suggestions the NPU might submit in cooperation with the Media Council with regard to amending the council's rules of procedure and code of conduct.

"It was decided that the further applicability of the State of Emergency regulations to members of the NPU and publications which subjected themselves to the Media Council code of conduct, would be considered at that stage. It has now become apparent that the NPU, the Media Council, and particularly the editorial personnel of the newspapers involved, have been unable to reach consensus on this question."

President Botha pointed out that certain NPU members had issued a statement in which they had indicated they intended proposing certain amendments to the constitution and rules of procedure of the Media Council.

"It is clear that despite the NPU's initial acknowledgement of the necessity for effective measures to deal with the abuse of the media during the state of emergency, no progress has been made (by the media) in establishing effective procedures to regulate themselves. The government accordingly has no choice but to continue with the general implementation of the existing media restrictions."

Under these circumstances the government did not believe a meeting tomorrow would serve any purpose. It would however keep its channels of communication with the NPU open with a view to finding ways and means of combating the abuse ofthe media by revolutionary elements, "and of promoting the freer flow of information to the South African public."

SAAN Group Refuses Press Censorship Role

MB120908 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0904 GMT 12 Feb 87

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 12 SAPA — South African Association Newspapers [SAAN] said today the SA Media Council could play no part in the administration of censorship regulations imposed on the news media by the authorities.

A statement by SAAN in Johannesburg said it subscribed fully to the principles and purposes of the media council. "In particular, we support the principle that self-regulation and observance of a voluntary code of ethics — adjudicated upon by an independent council — is the only acceptable form of promoting the highest possible standards of professional conduct."

But, SAAN said: "We are committed to the indivisibility of press freedom. We cannot, therefore, entertain proposals that would isolate any section of the media and leave it more vulnerable to official sanctions.

The statement said: (text)

"In the light of the recent series of meetings between the newspaper press union and the government in connection with curbs on the press imposed in terms of the emergency regulations, it is appropriate that our company's position should be clarified.

"The public should be in no doubt about this company's commitment to the free flow of information. We believe that the citizens of this country can be trusted with the information they need for the sensible conduct of their lives. We have taken legal actions against steps which deprive the public of the information it needs and is entitled to.

"The existence [of] a free press can throw up problems, particularly in a complex society which is in a turbulent period of transition and which is subject to attacks by those who seek change through violence. In our view the newspapers of this group strive to perform their function of informing the public in a fair, balanced and responsible manner in difficult circumstances. To this end we subscribe fully to the code of ethics of the SA Media Council.

"Moreover, in their editorial stance, for which each editor is individually responsible, newspapers of the SAAN group remain vigorous proponents of freedom of information.

"We are committed to the indivisibility of press freedom. We cannot, therefore, entertain proposals that would isolate any section of the media and leave it more vulnerable to official sanctions.

"It is our wish that both the public and the government should make greater use of the Media Council. In order to make it more accessible and to speed up its procedures, we believe that certain amendments to its procedures may be necessary and its resources must be considerably enhanced. But we believe that, as an independent professional body, it can play no part in the administration of censorship regulations imposed by the authorities.

"We believe that every channel must be employed to persuade the authorities to abandon resort to censorship."

Media Council Autonomy Confirmed

MB121912 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1903 GMT 12 Feb 87

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 12 SAPA — There could be no question of unilateral alterations to the code, constitution or modus operandi of the Media Council, heads of the Argus company said in a statement in Johannesburg tonight. The statement, issued jointly by the company's chairman, Mr Hal Miller, and its managing director, Mr P. W. Mclean, said the Media Council was an independent body.

"Independent alike of the government, the National Press Union [NPU], the Conference of Editors or any other group or individual. It alone can change its form and substance. We are inclined to the view that its operations could with advantage be streamlined to achieve more rapid handling of complaints. But this is for the council itself to assess and decide upon."

The Argus company said it endorsed strongly the firm stand taken by the NPU some weeks ago in refusing to accept voluntary guidelines proposed by the government to avoid the emergency regulations. "The freedom of the press is indivisible and one section of it will not seek exemption through voluntary restraint at the expense of the rest of the press. We believe that the people of South Africa need as much information as possible in these difficult times so that they can make decisions based on all the facts," the statement said.

"Ignorance of matters surrounding the turmoil in our country will not help to end it. An informed public is clearly better able to contribute towards solutions that will bring turmoil to an end. There are already too many laws and regulations which interfere with full flow of information. We need fewer restrictions not more," it added.

The government had frequently expressed concern over what it termed "negative reporting", the statement noted. "We believe that the Media Council is the appropriate forum to test whether reports are negative and we suggest the government should seek the judgement of the Media Council about matters in the press which causes it concern."

P.W. Botha Denies Anti-Mandela Statement

MB121739 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1722 GMT 12 Feb 87

[Text] Cape Town Feb 12 SAPA — The State President Mr P.W. Botha tonight categorically denied that he had told the gathering of foreign correspondents that "Nelson Mandela can rot in prison until he dies or I die, whichever takes longer." A press statement issued by the office of the state president says that an article in this week's issue of *The Financial Mail* under the headline "The Politics of Thuggery" makes this allegation.

"The state president categorically denies the truth of the alleged remark attributed to him in the article."

The statement says: "The state president last week hosted a social and informal reception for foreign correspondents in Tuynhuys in Cape Town but did not address the gathering of correspondents. A spokesman for the office of the state president has pointed out that the state president has on numerous occasions in public and in Parliament expressed himself very clearly on the issue of the release of Mr Nelson Mandela.

During the no-confidence debate on January 31 1985 the state president made the following statement: The Government is not insensitive to the fact that Mr Mandela and others have spent a very long time in prison — I am personally not insensitive about this — even though they were duly convicted in open court. The government is also willing to consider Mr Mandela's release in the Republic of South Africa on condition that Mr Mandela gives a commitment that he will make himself guilty of planning, instigating, or committing acts of violence for the furtherance of political objectives."

"In his speech at the opening of Parliament on January 31, 1986, the state president reiterated this offer to Mr Mandela and stated: I am conscious of the fact that Mr Mandela has been in prison for a long time and that he is now in his sixties. I have given this matter much thought. I stated last year that, in principle, I would be prepared to consider his release on humanitarian gorunds."

"The state president has on numerous subsequent occasions in private and in public, when approached on the subject of the release of Mr Mandela, consistently maintained this approach to the issue. This matter is receiving further attention."

Addition to Vlok Report on Emergency Detainees

Johannesburg SAPA in English at 1649 GMT on 12 February reopens the item headlined "Vlok Releases List of 4,000 Emergency Detainess," published in the 12 February Middle East & Africa *Daily Report* on page U 5, providing the following additional information:

page U 6, paragraph four, last line reads: ...the minister said.

(new paragraph) A spokesman for the minister said later, in response to inquiries, that many names on the lists issued in August and September 1986 appeared again in the current list. The three lists could therefore not be added to arrive at a total. (supplying additional paragraph)

Police Chief Comments on Child Detainees

MB121723 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans 1600 GMT 12 Feb 87

[Excerpts] Since 1 September 86, 3,857 people have been detained for 30 days or longer under the emergency regulations. A list with the names of the detainees was tabled in Parliament

today by the minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok. [passage omitted] Among those at present in detention are 281 children under the age of 16, 3 of whom are 12 years old. Under South African law, children over 14 are fully accountable for their actions. Mr Vlok said the government treats the detention of children responsibly. In an interview with our political correspondent, the chief of police, General Johan Coetzee, discussed the question of the detention of children.

[Begin recording] [Coetzee] It is unfortunately true that juvenile crime is a worldwide phenomenon — basically, that is, at the level of common crime. But what is more important in the South African unrest situation, the situation we are expecting — fortunately it is showing signs of improving — is such that one has to place the blame for the involvement of children and youths in unrest and unrest-related situations on those primarily responsible, and that is radical people, radical organizations, who play on the susceptibility of these children. They incite them, and they use and misuse these juveniles to get them involved, first, in onfrontations with the police. Second, they get them involved in a form of misdemeanor which makes it absolutely essential that the children then have to be arrested. It is very unfortunate. We handle the matter with the greatest possible consideration and sympathy, but it is a fact that we have to take such action.

[Reporter Freek Robinson] And under what conditions are the children detained?

[Coetzee] Under South African conditions, this being a properly ordered state, and in the police force and the prisons service, certain rules and regulations are followed. the children are, for example, separated from hardened criminals, from adults. They are given proper medical attention. Some of them receive dental care for the first time in their lives. they are treated with the greatest degree of sympathy possible. [end recording]

DPSC on Detainees

MB111450 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1436 GMT 11 Feb 87

[Text] Johannesburg, Feb 11, SAPA — Children traumatised by prison experience represent a "major national tragedy," according to the Detainees Parents Support Committee [DPSC]. The DPSC said in a statement to SAPA in Johannesburg "approximately 40 per cent of detainees are children under the age of 18, who have been separated from their parents for periods ranging up to six months. Since the first state of emergency, there have been numerous detailed allegations of the torture and maltreatment of detainees."

The DPSC referred to a statement by the minister of law and order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, who said as a parent himself, he wished every child could be at home with their parents. The organisation said it hoped Mr Vlok's concern and sympathy would be extended to five youths currently in detention at Diepkloof prison. According to the DPSC, the parents of the youths had brought a joint action on behalf of their children against the minister of justice and two members of the prison service at Diepkloof, Maj Theron and W/O [warrant officer] Van Zyl.

"The DPSC cannot reveal or comment on the details contained in the affidavits before the court, but it can point out the respondants have undertaken to see that the common law rights of the applicants are not infringed and that the district surgeon conduct a medical examination and report his findings to the court. Children are what they learn. Children traumatised by prison experience represent a major national tragedy," the DPSC added.

Finance Minister Calls Inflation Top Priority

MB101156 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 10 Feb 87

[Text] The minister of finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, says the solution to the problem of inflation does not lie in the introduction of direct controls over prices and wages. Addressing the Franco-Kruger investment conference in Johannesburg, he said that this department was involved in a top priority study of the problem of inflation and its treatment. He said that the economic future of South Africa could not be allowed to be eroded by inflation, which had destroyed many prosperous countries in the past.

Also addressing the conference, the chief minister of KwaZulu, Chief Buthelezi, said that black businessmen had a unique grassroots role to play in South Africa. He said that South Africa would have no future unless a great deal more was done to encourage black entrepreneurial skills. There were great prospects for business partnerships between blacks and whites, but these had to be true partnerships. They could not be the old exploitative practice whereby blacks were used as front men for white and Indian entrepreneurs.

International Debt Agreements Again Under Review

MB111315 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 11 Feb 87

[Text] South Africa's debt (?servicing) agreement has once again come under review. The chairman of the Standstill Coordinating Committee, Dr Chris Stals, told Radio RSA's economic staff that his committee had just completed a round of talks with South Africa's foreign creditors. Speaking in Johannesburg, Dr Stals said although negotiations (?were held) at an earlier stage the various alternatives to the existing arrangements had been discussed as well as possible extensions to the existing agreement, but the different (?ratio) [words indistinct]. Dr Stals says the terms of the negotiations would depend on what South Africa could afford and the rates of domestic economic growth attained over the next few months. He said this year would still be difficult year with many debt [word indistinct], such as the repayment of a 1982 loan from the International Monetary Fund. However, he said, he did see an improvement in 1988.

Minister Vlok on Township Constables, Goals

MB121348 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans 0527 GMT 12 Feb 87

[Interview with Minister of Law and Order Adriaan Vlok by Chris Olckers on the "Good Morning South Africa" program, introduced by Ricka Sennet; date, place not given]

[Text] [Sennet] The minister of law and order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, says if crime is to be combated in South Africa, then policemen must go on foot patrols again. But it is more easily said than done. In an interview with Chris Olckers he elaborated on this and discussed other issues.

[Begin recording] [Vlok] At the moment there is an increasing number of candidates who want to join the force from all racial groups. The force is popular. The people want to join us. I think our biggest problem at this stage is financing for training.

[Olckers] Is this a problem which could be solved in the near future?

[Vlok] I know that the government and the state president favor ideas like that of policemen on the street to combat crime. Obviously, something else which would contribute to this goal might be a decrease in riots and unrest. We could then return many men to combating ordinary crime. But owing to the nature of these affairs we don't have much say in it.

[Olckers] Criticism has been directed at the so-called special black constables in our black townships, in that they are too quick to use their firearms, for example. What is your opinion with regard to this issue?

[Vlok] In my opinion and in my experience with these people over the past few months, I see that they are the ones succeeding in restoring law and order again at the grass-roots level among ordianry people in black townships. Thus their actions are in opposition to radicals prevented from carrying out their activities in the black townships. Further, my experience in this regard — and I have examined the question — is that the training they receive is sufficient for the work expected of them. They don't investigate crime; they provide a presence in an area where radicals are active. They work directly under good supervision and strict discipline. Moreover, I want to point out, to those who are raising a cry over this, that we take action against each policeman who oversteps his authority. We take action ourselves. We are presently detaining those who have committed offenses, cases against them are investigated, and if any offense has been committed by a special constable then action will be taken against him as the normal laws of the country dictate for anyone.

[Olckers] Now, you have been minister of law and order for 2 months. How do you view your task?

[Vlok] I am looking forward to it. It remains a big challenge for me just to do one thing, which is to live up to our motto in this country with the thousands of policemen and policewomen. Our motto is: "We protect and we serve." This is exactly what we want for South Africa. It is exactly what we want to do for South Africa and its people, and I should say I have received excellent and cordial cooperation from policemen and policewomen in this regard. We are enthusiastic, we are eager, and we look forward to purposefully protecting and serving this country and its people. [end recording]

Further on KwaZulu-Natal Indaba Proposals

CP Rejects Indaba Tactics

MB111614 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1534 GMT 11 Feb 87

[Text] Johannesburg, Feb 11, SAPA — The Natal Indaba proposals are unsaleable and Natalians should be alert to the plan to soften them up for eventual black "majority-rule," according to Dr Connie Mulder, Conservative Party spokesman on information. Dr Mulder said in a statement today the proposal by the Natal Indaba group to import high-powered Washington-based public relations executives was "ominous" in view of the men comprising the group having had extensive contact with the United States State Department. He further questioned where the money for the exercise was coming from and challenged the chairman to state his source of funding.

"We say that the Natal Indaba proposals are unsaleable and no amount of Madison Avenue hype can convince white Natal voters to negotiate their own demise. Foreign contrived solutions have never solved South Africa's problems and the CP warns Natalians to be alert to the plan to soften them up for eventual black majority rule," said Dr Mulder.

Indaba Recommendations Outlined

MB092048 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1852 GMT 9 Feb 87

[Text] Durban Feb 9 SAPA — The KwaZulu-Natal Indaba could find itself a force that could save South Africa from total sanctions by the United States. This was said today by Prof Desmond Clarence, chairman of the Indaba, at a press conference in Durban. The press conference was called to outline recommendations made at the request of the Indaba, to its steering committee.

Four representatives of the Hay Group — an international management consultancy — have just completed a five-day visit to South Africa and their findings, submitted verbally today, were that the Indaba reflected "a unique and skilful blend of views" that hold out good and lasting lasting solutions to South Africa's political problems. The Hay Group has worked in South Africa before.

Prof Clarence stressed that they are strongly linked to the Reagan administration in the U.S. and Britain's ruling Conservative Party. "They (the Hay Group) are of the opinion that the proposals (of the Indaba) are highly saleable, both internally and internationally, and hold real prospects of saving South Africa from total sanctions which may otherwise be imposed by July this year."

He said that the group had met a wide spectrum of people in South Africa. They had access to a number of U.S. congressmen, many of whom had voted for the limited sanctions now in force.

The group had also outlined a three-phase plan for the Indaba, to make people aware of its aims. Prof Clarence would not predict how long this plan would take to implement, indicating it would probably run for up to nine months. "The first phase has already begun," he added.

Prof Clarence expressed regret that the minister of community development, Mr Chris Heunis, had rejected the Indaba proposals and refused to agree to a referendum on these unless it was held subject to National Party guidelines. A referendum might stll be necessary, he said.

He stressed that the Indaba was, and remained, non-political — though he reluctably conceded it could yet become embroiled in the forthcoming House of Assembly election.

Indaba thinking had been the three-phase plan should be delayed until after the election, but the Hay Group had recommended otherwise.

Public Poll on Proposals Sought

MB100545 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0500 GMT 10 Feb 87

[Text] The chairman of the KwaNatal Indaba says some kind of poll will be held in Natal to gauge acceptance of its constitutional proposals. This is despite a government warning that it won't allow a referendum to be held on the issue. This follows the announcement that the famous international consultancy, the Hay Group, has been called to sell the KwaNatal constitution. Carmel Rickard reports:

The Hay Group representative spent several days in South Africa last week. They endorsed the proposals themselves as marketable and also approved a three-part plan for getting acceptance of the indaba in Natal and Kwazulu. The chair of the Indaba, Professor Desmond Clarence, says the plan is to market the scheme aggressively to create a public demand for the proposals to be implemented as an alternative to chaos. Then some kind of poll will be conducted among the people of the region. Prof Clarence says reiteration of the plan to take the issue to the public if the government won't hold the referendum, follows a warning by members of the cabinet not to hold a private poll.

Heunis Not Considering Norweto Township

MB101140 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1127 GMT 10 Feb 87

[Text] Cape Town, February 10, SAPA — The minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis, said today that he would not "at this stage" give the go-ahead for the propose black township of Norweto, near Johannesburg.

Consultants would however be appointed to assist in evaluating possible sites for black township development in a "wider regional context," he said in a statement.

Mr Heunis was commenting on the draft guide plan for the central Witwatersrand, which was released for comment and representations on August 8 last year.

He said a "large number" of representations had been submitted to him.

According to the guide plan committee some 14,000 hectares more land were necessary to provide for the needs of "the black population" within the guide plan area to the turn of the century.

"In order to meet a part of these needs the guide plan committee has proposed that a limited amount of rounding off of existing black towns should take place and that a limited amount of rounding off of existing black towns should take place and that some 3,500 hectares of land in the vicinity of the Diepsloot sewerage works should be earmarked for black residential development."

A spokesman for Mr Heunis office confirmed to SAPA that this was the site of the proposed Norweto township.

Mr Heunis said in his statement that he believed however that the committees recommendations should be considered "within the wider metropolitan context" in order to best implement the directives of the government's recent white paper on urbanization. In this process it is important that all alternatives be thoroughly investigated and considered.

"I can therefore not at this stage further consider the proposal with regard to a new town for blacks in the vicinity of Diepsloot."

However orderly urbanisation required that land for township development be "timeously identified in the wider regional context," and it was for this reason that he had approved the appointment of consultant to evaluate sites.

Their investigations would allow the government to consider the guideplan and other future proposals in a wider presepctive.

The identification of land for different races was "a sensitive matter which must be handled with the greatest circumspection."

"It is therefore trusted that these further investigations will contribute towards orderly development of the PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] complex which will be to the greatest benefit of all the inhabitants of the area as well as the country as a whole."

Soweto Leader Praises Decision

MB111744 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 11 Feb 87

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Norweto, the new black suburb planned for the northwest of the South African city of Johannesburg isn't going to happen. It was planned by the government to take some of the stress of

black housing particularly in the giant suburb of Soweto on the other side of the city. But the authorities apparently bowed to white protests from communities near the Norweto site in an election year and shelved the project. On the line to Johannesburg, Julian Marshal asked Soweto community leader, Dr Motlana, how he reacted to the government decision.

[Begin recording][Motlana] My reaction is, thank God they have shelved that Norweto scheme. It must be one of the few occasions in South Africa that the so-called a right wing and the left have agreed on anything. Whites opposed the scheme because, they say, it would lower the values of their properties in the area. We blacks opposed the scheme because we were opposed to the continuation of the Group Areas Act and the creation of ghettos for the different race groups. Our attitude is that in 1986-87 we must build our cities as mixed communities. There is absolutely no need to design an area for black occupation only.

[Marshal] Dr Motlana, nonetheless, until the Group Areas Act is repealed, the fact is that there is an acute housing crisis in Soweto which Norweto would have alleviated.

[Motlana] Norweto is the virgin territory without the necessary infrastructure for starting a housing scheme. There are numerous areas in South Africa, so-called white areas where there is excess of property, of houses, that could be occupied by blacks tomorrow and our attitude is that those areas where the infrastructure is already in place should be developed for black housing now.

[Marshall] But is that really such a realistic demand, Dr Motlana, in so far as the Group Areas Act still remains law?

[Motlana] Nothing that black South Africans demand today is realistic in the way that you put it. Our demand for the franchise is said to be unrealistic and we are going to modify our demands on the basis that they may be unrealistic. We demand that we be housed anywhere in South Africa.

[Marshal] But as a black politician what you are going to say to those thousands of black crowding into Soweto daily who are in desperate need of accommodation?

[Motlana] There is a great need to expand the geogrphic area of Soweto. There is a lot of land are available toward the west, which was promised many years ago. [end recording]

Official Supports Economic Affirmative Action

MB111747 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1640 GMT 11 Feb 87

[Text] House of Delegates, Feb 11, SAPA — There was no question about the necessity for some type of "affirmative action" to help people of colour in South Africa, the deputy minister of finance, Mr Kent Durr, said today. Replying to the second reading debate on the state tender board amendment bill, he agreed with speakers who called for appointments to the regional tender boards to be made on a non-racial basis and on merit.

"In my view the economy should be something neutral which belongs to all the people who participate in it," he said. Appointments to the boards would be made on the basis of interest groups, not race groups. "I agree there is no question that in a South Africa in transition elements of affirmative action are absolutely necessary," Mr Durr said. This should be action to uplift people into the economy.

He also said the boards should be able to give preference to local contractors in the region even if the price was slightly higher.

Earlier, the minister of the budget, Dr J.N. Reddy, said the boards should give thought to assisting small businessmen. "If the government wants to bridge the gap between the developing world and the developed world, this is an opportunity," he said.

The bill was supported by all parties and was ready a second time.

Radio Comments on Economy, Skilled Labor

MB130543 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 13 Feb 87

[Station commentary]

[Text] Even at the height of South Africas last economic boom — when in 1980 it enjoyed the highest real growth rate in the industrial world — economists were in no doubt that it could not last.

Amongst other factors economic activity would bump once again against the ceiling of the skilled manpower shortage.

The consequent overheating, especially in the form of inflation, would dictate a downturn.

In these perennial shortages of trained manpower the loser, more often than not, has been the ordinary worker who has seen his apparently rising income wasting away through inflation.

On a national level the damaging impact on targets for job creation is self-evident.

Hence the importance of the major changes in apprenticeship training for artisans to which the government has committed itself.

It has accepted the recommendation of special research body that would not only facilitate an acceleration of the training process but ensure greater relevance of artisan training to the practical needs of modern industry.

The traditional system of contracting apprentices for a fixed period will be replaced by a modular system in which progress to the level of qualified artisan will be determined by individual ability.

At the same time organised industry and labour will have a much greater say in artisan training and possibly take it over entirely in due course.

This country's inability to sustain a high economic growth rate is inherent in its traditional manpower structure. It has been pointed out often enough that the skilled manpower shortage is the biggest single obstacle to long-term growth.

No economy can function efficiently without an adequate supply of managers and technical supervisors: South Africa has one for every 40 odd workers, the United States has one for every eight.

The lesson is obvious. South Africas recurrent economic downturns must be tackled with mass programmes for creating more skilled workers. And those programmes must not be restricted by outdated concepts governing the duration and content of courses.

This is more than an economic imperative. The economy needs to create more than 1000 jobs a day to prevent large-scale unemployment, and the resultant labor unrest, social strife and political instability.

Those jobs can be created, and the required economic growth sustained, provided an appropriate tempo of training manpower to the higher levels of expertise is achieved.

It has been authoritatively estimated that one skilled worker creates between three and five jobs for relatively unskilled workers.

The new approach to artisan training is one example of the wide-ranging initiatives that are needed to meet the challenges.

Heunis Says 8 RSC's To Operate From 1 July

MB101531 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1519 GMT 10 Feb 87

[Text] House of Assembly Feb 10 SAPA — Eight regional services councils [RSC] would begin their operations on July 1 this year, the minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis, said today. Replying in writing to a question from Dr Willie Snyman (CP Pietersburg), Mr Heunis said the RSC's were in the Pretoria/Brits/Bronkhorstspruit region; East Rand; Central Witwatersrand; West Rand; Bloemfontein/Botshabelo; Port Elizabeth/Uitenhage; Walvis Bay and Cape Town/Paarl/Stellenbosch areas. Their demarcation had been finalised and published in official gazettes.

"Substantial progress" had been made on the demarcation of other RSC's, Mr Heunis said, although dates had not yet been set for their establishment.

Durban Court Orders Release of AZAPO Official

MB121525 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1500 GMT 12 Feb 87

[Text] A Durban detainee held under security laws is to be released on court orders. Carmel Rickard reports that the case breaks new ground for political detainees.

[Rickard] Patrick Moodley is a senior member of AZAPO. He was detained at his home in mid-December under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act. His family and AZAPO challenged the detention, asking the police their reasons for holding him. Police said they believed he was a member of the ANC. Moodley's lawyers said this would be incompatible with his membership of AZAPO. In court this afternoon, Judge John Didcott ruled that the police had provided insufficient evidence to justify holding him. It is the first time that a judge, supplied with police reasons for a detention, has ruled these reasons inadequate and has ordered the detainee's release.

Employees, Police Mutiny Against Tembisa Leader

MB121354 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1345 GMT 12 Feb 87

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 12 SAPA — Council workers and municipal police in Tembisa, near Kempton Park, mutinied yesterday against the township's administrator, Mr Solomon More, to try to make him resign. The workers, all members of the South African Black Municipal Workers Union (SABMWU), resolved during a meeting at the council offices on Tuesday to tell Mr More he was no longer needed as a township administrator. There was a near-riot yesterday morning when municipal police and the workers surrounded the council offices to prevent him reaching his office.

A union spokesman, Mr Benny Alexander, confirmed that members of his union decided on Tuesday "to get rid of Mr More." "Our members have no confidence in the man. They are dissatisfied with the way he handled their demands for wage increases. They told us he said the council had no money but he demanded a R150,000 mayoral car. It was like a coup this morning."

The workers also demanded the resignation of the council public relations officer Mr Lawrence Pokela.

The council collapsed late last year when more than half the council resigned as a result of pressure by residents. The Department of Constitutional Development appointed Mr More an administrator of the township. Mr More was one of the remaining members of the defunct council when he was appointed.

Also towards the end of the year, Tembisa council employees went on strike for three months for higher wages and recognition of a trade union. They were all reinstated after the council resolved to recognise their union.

Mr More could not be reached for comment but a council spokesman confirmed the workers were not happy with Mr More and Mr Pokela and had asked them to resign.

Athletes Boycott Meet Over Banning of Black

MB130647 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2217 GMT 12 Feb 87

[Text] Durban, Feb 12, SAPA — At least 100 Durban and districts school athletes — representing 13 schools — and others from the Pietermaritzburg District had by tonight withdrawan

from a national athletics meeting in Pretoria in protest against the banning of popular black Natal schoolboy sports star Nkululeko "Squeegee" Skweyiya.

Nkululeko, a Kearsney College matric pupil who celebrates his 18th birthday on Sunday, was told on Wednesday he would be excluded from the athletics meeting at Menlo Park High School in Pretoria this weekend because he was black.

His three Kearsney College team-mates are among the dozens of young athletes who voluntarily decided to boycott the games after hearing the news.

And two athletics organisers, in addition to Durban and district Chairman Stu Davis, have withdrawn. Co-selector Mrs Michelle Fraser and a chaperone, Mrs Cathy Lawson, followed Davis' example today.

Mr Llewellyn Landers, deputy minister of national health and population development in the House of Representatives, said he would immediately launch his own investigation of the incident.

As the storm raged no-one could say who had been responsible for the decision.

The chairman of Menlo Parks PTA said his committese had not been involved in the matter. But the schools management committee would have been involved in the decision making process — if the school had been asked to make up its own mind on the matter.

The headmaster of Menlo Park High School, Dr H.S. Van der Merwe, who is on the executive of the schools management committee refused to comment and referred all queries to the Transvaal Education Department.

Sports Foundation Withdraws

MB130758 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0738 GMT 13 Feb 87

[Text] Pretoria, Feb 13, SAPA — The Sports Foundation of Southern Africa has withdrawn from any involvement in the annual SA Foundation Games scheduled for the Menlo Park High School in Pretoria tomorrow.

This was announced in a statement released to SAPA today by Mr Reef Hudson, director of the foundation and follows yesterday and last nights reports that more than 100 Natal school athletes had withdrawn from the meeting in protest against the ban on black Natal schoolboy Nkululeko "Squeegee" Skweyiya.

"This morning I learned with surprise, and for the first time, that an athlete who was selected from the Durban districts schools team and who has already taken part in the Craven rugby week, was denied participation in this athletics meeting by the organisers.

"In these circumstances I informed the principal of the Menlo Park Hoerskool [High School] that the Sports Foundation of Southern Africa could not see its way clear to continue its participation and that the foundation has therefore decided to withdraw from the event," Mr Hudson said.

The full statement issued by Mr Hudson said:

"The Sports Foundation of Southern Africa which is sponsored by prominent South African and overseas companies has for the past 21 years rendered assistance with sports training and coaching to all in South Africa on an equal basis," the statement said.

"During the past year the personnel of the sports foundation presented 179 projects and trained 9133 prospective sports coaches.

"Over a period of 15 years the Sports Foundation of Southern Africa has co-operated with Menlo Park Hoerskool in respect of the annual athletics meeting to which other top athletic schools were invited to compete.

"Durban City and surrounding districts schools were invited to attend the meeting which will take place on the Menlo Park Hoerskool grounds on Saturday 14 February 1987.

"This morning I learned with surprise, and for the first time, that an athlete who was selected for the Durban districts schools team and who has already taken part in the Craven rugby week, was denied participation in this athletics meeting by the organisers.

"In these circumstances I informed the principal of the Menlo Park Hoerskool that the Sports Foundation of Southern Africa could not see its way clear to continue its participation and that the foundation has therefore decided to withdraw from the event."

PFP Condemns Exclusion

MB130827 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0819 GMT 13 Feb 87

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 13 SAPA — The decision by the Menlo Park High School in Pretoria to exclude a black schoolboy from a sports meeting has been condemned by the PFP's spokesman on education in the Transvaal, Mr Alf Widman, as a "return to the apartheid of Dr Verwoerds time."

He said he deplored the action taken by the authorities at the school which has resulted in about 100 athletes from Natal boycotting the SA Foundation Games.

Nkululeko Skweyiya, 17, from Kearsney College in Natal was told this week that he could not take part in the athletics meeting because he was black.

Mr Widman said the step had been taken by someone at the school and the person should identify himself and explain the reason for his decision.

The decision had once again made a laughing stock of South Africa and was a return to the apartheid practised in Dr Verwoerds time.

Athletic Meeting To Proceed
MB130921 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0914 GMT 13 Feb 87

[Text] Pretoria, Feb 13, SAPA — The athletics meeting from which a black Natal schoolboy had been banned would still be held tomorrow, a Hoerskool Menlo Park staff member said in Pretoria today.

She said the meeting would proceed despite reports that more than 100 participants from Natal had decided to boycott it following the ban on Nkululeko Skweyiya, from Kearsney College, on the grounds of his race.

School principal Dr C. van der Merwe was not available for comment.

Directorate Lists Cleared, Banned Works
MB130906 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0834 GMT 13 Feb 87

[Text], Cape Town, Feb 13 SAPA — A publications committee has, on review, ruled that Alex Hepples *South Africa: A Political and Economic History*, is not undesirable, the Directorate of Publications announced in Cape Town today.

A committee has ruled that *The Orton Diaries* edited by John Lahr is not undesirable, provided the publication is not sold, hired or lent out by libraries to children under the age of 18, and that it is not sold, hired or lent out by libraries on grounds of mail-order, unless where the order is made by a wholesaler or retailer.

A committee also ruled that *The Carnage Merchants* by Jonathan Black is not undesirable provided it is not sold, hired or lent out by libraries to children under the age of 18.

The directorate has appealed against a committee decision of January 9 that two publications: *Arthur Tress Talisman* by Thames and Hudson, Ltd, and *Only Two Can Play* by Time Brown, as well as a display card with the words "If you want an increase you have to lick the bosses a... and he is always full of s...t," are not undesirable. Interested persons should make representations to the appeal board in respect of an appeal within the next 14 days.

During the past week 25 films were submitted for examination of which 10 were unconditionally and 11 conditionally approved.

Four films: *Preppies, Cuba, Never Pick Up a Stranger* also known as *Bloodrage*, and *La Streetfighter* also known as *Ninja Turf*, were rejected.

From today it will be an offence to import and/or distribute the following publications/objects: (name of author/producer in brackets).

Five objects: metal badge with leaf and words "legalise pot"; metal badge with words "... is better than grass if you've the right pusher"; metal badge with word "marijuana"; metal badge with words "motor Harley Davidson cycles with leaves", and metal earnings in the shape of leaves with coloures red, yellow and green. (producer not stated).

1987 Gallery Calender distributed by Besters Implements (Pty) Ltd, (calendar) (published by: Calandaria, printed by: ABC press); *Supercycle, September 1986 No 63* (power Publications, California); 1987 UDF Calendar (Observatory/Claremont, Observatory); *Sex Positive: A Gay Contribution to Sexual and Spiritual Union* (Larry J Uhrig); *Gunn No 23 Bedroll Beauty* (Jory Sherman); *Censoring Reality: An Examination of Books on South Africa* (Beverley Naidoo); *Realities: Spring Issue* (Blac, Athlone); *Ekapa: Volume 1 No 3 December 86* (Ekapa, Athlone); *Fidel Castro on Chile* (Pathfinder Press, New York); *African Journal of Political Economy No 1 1986*, and *For Solidarity Year XXII, No 2/1986* (both not stated); *A World To Win 1985/3* (World To Win, London); *Die Stiebeuel No 2 1986* (not Stated); *News From CCIVS Nouvelles due Ccivs No 1/86 Against Racism and Apartheid* (Coordinating Committee for International Voluntary Service, France); *Worrills World* (Dr Conrad Worrill); *Support the Boney/Luthuli Defnese Fund* (Pamphlet) (not stated).

Unrest Report Issued on 12 February Incidents
MB130818 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0803 GMT 13 Feb 87

[Text] Pretoria, Feb 13, SAPA — The Bureau for Information's unrest report for the period 0001 10 2400 February 12.

"Several stoning incidents involving buses, mainly in Soweto, occurred yesterday. In one incident, in Mangaung (Bloemfontein), five black youths were arrested. The overall damage was minimal.

"About 50 black radicals set fire to the private home of a SAP-member in Umlazi (Durban) yesterday. No injuries were reported though extensive damage was caused to the house.

"About 100 black radicals attacker the vehicle of post office workers while the latter were busy with reperations. The vehicle of the municipal police, who were escorting the workers, was also stoned. No injuries were reported and damage to the vehicles was minimal."

Press Comments on Current Problems, Issues

MB130700 [Editorial Report]

THE CITIZEN on PFP Afrikaner Prejudices
Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English on 12 February says in its page 6 editorial: "We have always said that the PFP is a hands

up and hand over party. We have always said that the PFP is soft on terrorism and seeks to come to terms with the Communist-dominated ANC." Now the PFP MP for Bryanston, Horace van Rensburg, "adds to the list his charge that the PFP is a party with elements that are anti-Afrikaner. Afrikaners will not be attracted to the PFP after his damaging disclosure. And it will be the kiss-of-death for the New Nats if they have anything to do with a party with such prejudices. But whether Afrikaans or English-speaking, moderates will reject it for the simple reason that they believe in seeking solutions to the country's problems that will not hand South Africa over to majority rule or the SACP/ANC alliance."

THE STAR Advocates Extra Parliamentary Negotiation

"The timing could hardly have been more crucial. As Pretoria takes up a defiant pre-election stand against the world, President Reagan's special committee of 'wise men' has urged increased and concerted international pressure to push the government into white-black negotiation," says a page 14 editorial in Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 12 February. "The fact that these proposals come from foreigners is no reason for anyone in South Africa to get into a xenophobic lather. Similar proposals were made long ago by many 'wise men' in our own country — people with no sectional or party axe to grind; no selfish designs on power. The truth is that negotiation with all of South Africa's extra-parliamentary groups, including Mr Nelson Mandela's followers, is the only alternative to years of repression, blood slaughter and, finally, more repression."

Clearer ANC Policy Essential

"Arranging some sort of dialogue between the South African Government and the African National Congress has become one of the main aims of United States policy on South Africa," writes Gerald L'ange on the same page. However, L'ange points out that "the ANC appears to have made no attempt to make its policy more attractive to the two groups whose support it is now wooing: white South Africans and the Western countries." "Despite its bid for white support, the ANC has offered whites no special concessions. It still rejects any form of ethnic differentiation and any special constitutional protection for whites or other minority groups." "The ANC promises that everyone shall have the right to 'vote and be voted to any selective organ' but does not spell out what kind of elective organs are contemplated." "Another major aspect of the ANC's stance that must be considered in any dialogue efforts is its economic policy. No strong light was thrown on this at the Lusaka proceedings. Nothing emerged, however, to indicate any departure from the Kabwe principles, which involve substantial state intervention in the means of production, including nationalisation of monopolies." "In trying to initiate Pretoria-anc dialogue, Washington is starting out more or less where the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group left off. But its chances of success appear no better."

Election Plan To Focus on Privatization

Martin Spring writes in his "My View" column on the same page that "what we need, what the politicians ought to offer to secure our votes, is a national plan that breaks free of the sterile confrontations over 'apartheid' and focuses on the wealth creation problem in a practical way. Its basis should be privatisation — handing back State-owned assets to the people and freeing them from the mesh of restrictive regulation." "A national plan based on the privatisation concept could build common interests across ethnic and political lines in the development of a free enterprise system, give a sorely needed boost to our morale and encourage longer-term commitment to the future."

CAPE TIMES Criticizes Government Incompetence

A page 8 editorial in Cape Town *Cape Times* in English on 11 February notes that: "The country is in a dreadful condition, not because of the ANC, the communists or anyone else, in the first place, but primarily on account of the arrogance, incompetence and racially-blinkered maladministration of the Nationalist government. The urgent question is how to get rid of this sectionalist government in democratic fashion and set in its place a government which will be accountable to all the people. On May 6 the voters will be able to make a start, paving the way for government by consent."

Election To Ensure Presidential Successor

"The no confidence debate has come and gone and white voters must still be scratching their heads over just why President P.W. Botha wants them to go to the polls on May 6," writes Anthony Johnson in the "Midweek Politics" column on the same page. "If the purpose of the election is not to seek a mandate for new reforms, why is the country being put to the enormous expense of an 'emergency' election which, as Opposition MPs have pointed out, can be neither free nor fair. The most plausible explanation at this stage appears to be that the election has been called now to facilitate some internal housekeeping within the National Party." "President Botha is wisely thinking about retirement, but before he steps down he has to set up a successor most likely to faithfully safeguard the sort of apartheid legacy he has painstakingly built up. The apple of Mr Botha's eye appears to be constitutional supremo and Cape leader of the NP, Mr Chris Heunis." By holding an election before the redelimitation of seats could be completed, Botha has managed to avoid the Cape losing a number of seats to the NP provincial leader in the Transvaal, F.W. de Klerk.

DIE TRANSVALER: On Election

A page 12 editorial in Pretoria *Die Transvaler* in Afrikaans on 11 February says that "there is a lack of confidence which can only be remedied by finding political solutions. The uncertainty is created by the continuing unrest situation which leads to emergency regulations, by a confusion of visions for the future of the country by white and other political groups and others abroad who are not in the least concerned with the welfare of the country." "That is why calling the voters to the polls should be regarded as one of the more important pillars in a wide strategy to normalize circumstances in the Republic. The stumbling blocks in the way of reform must — with the mandate of the voters — be removed so that the full potential of our beautiful country can be utilized and each inhabitant can share in the riches that await them here."

BEELD Critical of PFP

A page 10 editorial in Johannesburg *Beeld* in Afrikaans on 12 February says that "South Africa needs a reform minded but nevertheless strong government. The PFP does not inspire, in this respect, any confidence. It can never be strong with so many

dangerous schools of thought and fatal weaknesses." "A party must have more than just an awareness of injustice. Intellectually it must offer more than just games. It must also offer the ordinary person more than vague assurances about security. The PFP is unsuccessful in these important aspects and that is why it must inevitably fail in the elections."

THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER on Media Curbs

Jim Freeman writes in the editorial column on page 3 of Windhoek *The Windhoek Advertiser* in English on 11 February that "the authorities in Windhoek saw no necessity for a State of Emergency or a battery of silencing laws — they instead appointed departmental Public Relations Officers" who are never in their offices. Freeman notes that invariably inquiries to the authorities are delayed beyond the newspapers' deadline, and the replies are forthcoming only in time for screening on the SWABC [South West Africa Broadcasting Corporation] TV news. "The State of Emergency does not apply in Namibia. And while the need for military censorship is acknowledged, this petty secrecy for its own sake is farcical. A military intelligence colonel told me recently that in future the Territory Force would talk only to the media (and thus the public) when they felt like doing so. What right do you people have to subvert a peoples' war, a peoples' army, a peoples' victory or defeat to your unfeeling foreign self-interest?"

ZAMBIA

Prime Minister Affirms Sanctions Steadfastness

MB111219 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 11 Feb 87

[Text] Prime Minister Kebby Musokotwane has said Zambia will not give up her stand on sanctions against South Africa because of the economic hardships it might cause. Addressing the Economic Association of Zambia on the country's economic prospects for 1987 at the (Pomoza) Hotel last night, Comrade Musokotwane said Zambia's support for the southern African liberation struggle was based on the firm belief that all races are equal and that the black man should not be allowed to continue to suffer the indignity inflicted on him since the days of slavery. Comrade Musokotwane also noted that South Africa's economic importance to the region has been grossly exaggerated.

MP Criticizes Government on International Role

MB110632 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 11 Feb 87

[Text] The government was yesterday criticized for concentrating its energies on international issues at the expense of the economy. Member of the parliament for Chiengie, Maxwell Lufoma, said Zambia's continued involvement in the liberation struggle has hurt the economy, and that it was time the leadership of the country paid more attention to the lives of the Zambian people. Speaking during the motion of supply, Mr Lufoma said while the Zambian Government could continue to give refugee status to fleeing refugees from Namibia and South Africa, it could no longer continue giving active support to those struggling in those countries, since this would further damage the economy which is now failing to look after its people.

ANC Deported From Swaziland Go to Lusaka

MB121914 Maputo in English to Southern Africa
1800 GMT 12 Feb 87

[Text] Swaziland reported it has deported six members of the African National Congress of South Africa. The report says the six people were put onto a plane bound for Lusaka yesterday. The 6 are part of a group of more than 20 people allegedly arrested in possession of arms in the kingdom. Meanwhile, a Swazi court has sentenced another ANC member to a 4-year prison term for illegal possession of arms. The man is Mduduzi Sithole who was arrested at Queensgate in Mbabane last month after Swazi police claimed to have discovered a large quantity of weapons. The sentence is believed to be the heaviest ever to be given for such a charge in Swaziland.